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SALE WILL BE RECEIVED
the Light-House Inspector
until 12:00 o'clock, m.,
Aug. 21, 1899, for furnishing and delivering
supplied by the Light-House
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with specifications
proposals and other
information to
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 229. THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FORGES TO SAVE HONOR OF ARMY.

Mme. Henry Tells How Her Husband Reconstructed the Bordereau Before Her Eyes.

DREYFUS AND HIS JAILER

Former Minister of the Colonies Defends the Cruelty Practiced on Devil's Island.

ROGET MAKES A NEW CHARGE

Rennes, Aug. 17, 7:20 a. m.—The trial by court-martial of Captain Dreyfus was resumed this (Thursday) morning without incident.

General Roget resumed his deposition, first dealing with the theft of Esterhazy's letters from Mlle. Pays. No application for an adjournment was made.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, Aug. 16.—Few people were present today at the opening of the Dreyfus court-martial and there were no crowds around the entrance. At ten minutes past 6 o'clock the public usually left standing had been seated.

The star witness of the day was Mme. Henry, widow of Colonel Henry, who committed suicide after his forgeries in connection with the Dreyfus case had been discovered by Cavaignac. She gave a dramatic touch to the scene. She was clothed in widow's weeds and was perfectly calm, used expressive gestures, and made a good impression. She gave the details of her husband's arrest. She told how Colonel Henry reconstructed the bordereau before her eyes. Concerning the forged letter containing the expression "Canaille de D——" Mme. Henry affirmed that her husband forged it in order to defend the honor of the army. There were leaks in the War office, said Mme. Henry, and Colonel Henry, after securing verbal information, had received letters obtained from a sure source, and although she could not tell from what source, Mme. Henry emphatically denied that Colonel Henry said "they are miserable beings." What Colonel Henry did say was "you know in whose interest I acted."

With a final motion of her hand Mme. Henry again declared, as she left the stand, that she always was ready to defend the army, "for whose honor my husband committed forgery."

General Zurlinden greeted Mme. Henry after she left the stand.

Two women were added to the list of spectators this morning. Mme. Brice and her daughter, accompanied by Deputy Brice, came especially to hear Mme. Henry's testimony.

Declines to Postpone the Trial.

The session opened with the demand of Maître Demange that the sittings be suspended until his colleague, Maître Labori, had recovered from his wound.

Legally the sitting of the court-martial cannot be suspended longer than forty-eight hours, but Maître Demange proposed two suspensions, each lasting the stipulated time.

Colonel Jouaust, President of the court-martial, objected, and the council withdrew for a vote. It returned unanimously in favor of the continuance of the trial without interruption. The announcement caused discontent in many benches. Dreyfus and Demange both appeared to be surprised at the refusal of their request.

Major Carriere, commissioner for the government, said in explanation that the whole world was anxiously awaiting the end of the case, and considerations for public order necessitated haste.

Guerin Has Little Effect.

M. Guerin, former Minister of Justice, was the first witness called this morning. He said all he had to testify to had been given to the Court of Cassation. Colonel Jouaust reminded him that the court-martial was not necessarily aware of what he had said before the Court of Cassation, whereupon M. Guerin repeated his evidence, which differed little from that given by General Mercier. He left the bar without producing any visible effect.

Lebon, Chief Torturer.

M. Andre Lebon, ex-Minister of the Colonies and the chief torturer of the prisoner, was next called. His name was the signal for general movement on the part of the audience. Lebon declared he had been a good jailer and insisted that if he had the same duty to do again he would not change his tactics. He explained how one of Dreyfus' guards was ready to aid him to escape and had shown him how easy it could be accomplished. This was the reason why he took such rigorous measures. He built the horrible inclosure round Dreyfus as a matter of precaution. In explaining the manipulation of the prisoner's letters, he declared it necessary in order to enable the Minister of War to find the accomplices of Dreyfus. As a result of the false Weyler letter he was obliged to cease giving the prisoner his correspondence.

Lebon tried to impress the audience by declaring that the former guardian of Dreyfus after he had been removed was found to be living on a grand scale. Inquiry said he had inherited a fortune, but Lebon insinuated he had been given money which came from Dreyfus.

Lebon ended his testimony by declaring he would not attempt to defend his acts.

Maître Demange sarcastically remarked he would leave that to Lebon's conscience.

Dreyfus and the Weyler Letter.

Concerning the Weyler letter, Lebon admitted having forged the exact copy.

Dreyfus here broke in and declared he had received this letter but had paid no attention to it, and that only after his return to France had he been made to comprehend its significance. With admirable firmness, Dreyfus continued:

"I am here to defend my honor and that of my children. I desire to say nothing of the tortures my enemies have made me suffer since I left France. I am innocent. I will speak no more of what passed on Devil's Island."

How Dreyfus Was Tortured.

Maître Demange, less disinterested than his client, demanded that the Colonial Minister's report be read. Extracts of this report have already been cabled, telling how Dresfus was chained and treated when ill, how he cried and begged to be killed.

During the reading of the report, which brought back the recollection, day by day, of his awful tortures, Dreyfus' face grew livid. He looked as if he wound break down. Lebon is the only man against whom Dreyfus feels bitter hate. After the reading of the report M. Lebon protested against the report, which he considered incomplete. He declared Dreyfus was never dangerously ill on Devil's Island.

Roget Against Dreyfus.

General Roget, master of himself, declared that the culpability of Dreyfus was evident. He abruptly stated that the bordereau was falsified by Dreyfus himself. This statement brought murmurs of surprise from the audience.

General Roget went on to give at length the technical side of the bordereau, and wound up with a violent attack against Colonel Picquart, whom he accused of spending a hundred thousand francs from the War office funds in the effort to free Dreyfus and in assisting the false maneuvers.

His manner recalled the Zola trial. He spoke so vehemently that his throat gave out. Colonel Jouaust asked him if he would like to continue his testimony tomorrow, but Dreyfus jumped up and cried out: "Every day I have to submit to inquisitions which renew my sufferings. It is hard for a loyal soldier, innocent——"

Colonel Jouaust stopped him with an energetic gesture, saying, "You can speak after each witness has given his evidence." He refused to allow Dreyfus to complain and ordered the session adjourned until tomorrow.

Bad Day for Dreyfus.

The audience dispersed without manifestations of any description.

Dreyfus looked haggard and shows signs of fatigue. Unquestionably General Roget's evidence made a deep impression on the minds of the Judges.

Altogether it was considered another bad day for Dreyfus, who showed to disadvantage during the proceedings, whether on account of his emotion or Labori's misfortune, or owing to the presence of Lebon.

DETECTIVES ON EVERY SIDE.

Rennes the Headquarters for Scores of the Mysterious Shadows Known as the "Mouchards."

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HARRY J. W. DAM TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rennes, Aug. 16.—Hennion's men seem to have disappeared. These creepy, mysterious shadows, known to the government as agents de la surete generale, to everybody else as mouchards, have been watching us and everybody else for two weeks past till they have begun to irritate our nerves.

Nobody dares express an honest American opinion in anything above a whisper. The man beside you in café, or who has a room next to you at the hotel, or who is drinking with the pretty girl who smiles at you or who steps out of the shadow of the street and begs a light at 1 o'clock in the morning may be and probably is one of Hennion's men.

This whole panorama at Rennes is like a Gaboriau novel with living, moving personages. It asks nothing of the imagination and is better than any pen that tries to describe it.

To find out what has become of the mouchards I went to see Hennion. It appears his men are sifting all the strangers at Rennes through their sieves to run to earth the Camelots who tried to kill Labori.

Hennion is a tall, blond fellow of 36, inclined to stoutness. He has a blond mustache and looks like a German, but is pure French. He was born in Avernes, was four years an officer in Africa, and at the completion of his military service entered the Department Surete Generale, which is included in the Department of the Interior.

He is now Deputy Chief under Vigule. Hennion has peculiarly sharp blue eyes and a quick, nervous manner, but is affable and generally popular among the correspondents. He was willing to talk within limits, and said while sipping coffee after dejeuner in the café of the Hotel de France:

"The special branch of the Agence de la Surete Generale which I command is my own invention. The organization dates from 1893, when the Anarchist outrages called for police protective service. That is part of my duty. My men, in addition to being distributed over all parts of Rennes, are supposed to protect all the prominent persons in the Dreyfus case.

Always Within Call.

"When Labori was shot two of my men were within 100 yards of him—one in front and the other behind. A dozen others were within call."

This is perfectly true. When Hennion arrived on the scene of the shooting he cried out some order. Five men whom I noted suddenly revealed themselves as mouchards. The man who pushed me back was a workingman in a blouse. When, in surprise, I told him to let go, he said in a low tone, sharply, but politely, "I am an officer of the state."

Others were a big, stalwart youth, with jolly expression, in a jacket and cap, a man of 40 in a black cutaway with an alpine straw hat, a stout fellow of 30 in flannels who looked like a bookmaker, and a slender, dark, villainous looking young fellow in a straw hat and shabby brown tweed suit like a pickpocket.

They were all quick, resolute, and determined and obeyed like machines.

Thousands All Over France.

"You are said to have 150 men in Rennes; is that correct?" I asked Hennion. "I cannot say; it would not do," he replied.

"How many men are under you in France—4,000?"

"I cannot give you the number, but there are many more than that. We have agents in every city of France; in every town they are needed by the civil police and also the military, as you have seen are under our call."

"Where do you get your men?"

"From all grades of society, from the lowest café to the drawing-rooms of Paris. They wear the same clothes as before engagement, and lead exactly the same life. They are selected according to ability and fitness for the work."

"What is your opinion of the Labori crime?"

Assassinated for a Price.

"I have no exact information yet. The man may have been a madman, but I don't.

(Continued on third page.)

CLEARS REBEL TRENCHES.

TWELFTH INFANTRY SWEEPS RAILWAY FROM CALULET.

Strong Filipino Intrenchments Emptied After Some Quick Rushes by Col. Smith's Troops—Enemy Had Just Received Ammunition and Would Have Been Helpless a Day Earlier—American Loss Is One Manila Reporter, Probably Killed.

Manila, Aug. 17.—8 a. m.—The Twelfth Infantry left Calulet at sunrise today and advanced up the railway, Captain Evans' battalion deployed to the right of the track and Captain Wood's to the left. Two companies remained on the track with the artillery. The insurgents were found well intrenched in front of the town, the trenches having been dug within a few days and since the occupation of Calulet.

At a distance of 1,500 yards the Filipinos opened fire. Their force was estimated by Colonel Smith at 1,500, although the residents afterward said it exceeded those figures by a thousand.

The enemy sent heavy volleys against the whole American line. Most of their shooting, as usual, was high, but they concentrated their heaviest fire down the track upon the artillery.

Make Frequent Rushes.

Colonel Smith kept the whole line moving rapidly, with frequent rushes. The insurgents attempted to flank Captain Evans, and therefore two companies were sent to the right and drove them back.

Unable to stand our continuous volleys, the Filipinos abandoned the trenches and retreated through the town northward. It appears that they had only received their supply of ammunition this morning. Had they been attacked sooner, they could have made little resistance.

The intense heat caused much suffering among the Americans.

Two Americans Injured.

A reporter of the Manila Times, who was accompanying Colonel Smith, was shot in the head, probably fatally. One American officer received a slight wound in the face.

Lieutenant Howland of General Wheaton's staff, who knew the country thoroughly as the result of reconnoissances, and who assisted in directing the movement, received a volley while riding across a field close to the trenches, but he escaped unharmed.

Heavy Loss for Filipinos.

Manila, Aug. 16, 5:20 p. m.—The insurgents have been concentrating for two days before Angeles.

It is officially announced that Colonel Smith, with ten companies of the Twelfth Regiment and two guns of Battery E of the First Artillery, under Lieutenant Kemley, this morning attacked 2,500 strongly intrenched insurgents at the southern approach to Angeles and drove them back after a sharp fight, the American troops losing two men killed and twelve wounded.

The insurgent loss is estimated at 200 men.

Our force will hold Angeles.

Insurgents Appear at Dolores.

About 200 insurgents appeared this morning in front of Dolores, a short distance north at Porac, but they were driven off by one company of the Twelfth Regiment under command of Captain Anglum. One American was wounded.

Otis Reports to Washington.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Another sharp engagement between MacArthur's command and the insurgents was reported to the War department in the following dispatch from General Otis:

"Manila, Aug. 16.—Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur's troops occupy country from Candalia to point near Angeles, thence toward Porac, taking within his line Santa Arita, Guagua, Bacolor; Colonel Smith, with ten companies Twelfth Infantry and two guns First Artillery, attacked today enemy's intrenchments outskirts Angeles, estimated at 2,500, driving them north, and inflicting upon them reported loss of 200 killed and wounded; our loss two killed and twelve wounded.

Drive Rebels to Mountains.

"On 11th inst. General Young's troops, consisting of detachments of Fourth Cavalry, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry, drove insurgents northeast of Manila through Maraquina, San Mateo, into mountains, returning the following day. A column of insurgents, 500 strong, descending road east of Baliuag, for the purpose of taking railway, driven by our Baliuag and Quingua troops and routed yesterday; this force in full retreat northward, carrying number of their officers.

"Angeles will be permanently occupied at once. OTIS."

Colorado Troops in Port.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16.—The United States transport Warren arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this afternoon, having on board the First Colorado Regiment volunteers, back from the campaign in the Philippines.

The regiment, commanded by Colonel McCoy, returns with forty-six officers and 024 men, about 250 less than the number who sailed from San Francisco last year.

Just before the regiment left Manila thirty-five of the First Colorado enlisted in the new Thirty-seventh Regiment.

Two deaths occurred after the Warren left Yokohama. These were Private Ivan Tinnerholm, Company H, and Private Lindsay, Company L. They were buried at sea.

In addition to the Colorado regiment the Warren also brought from the Philippines 119 discharged soldiers, comprising fifty from the Sixth Artillery, light battery, fifty from the Engineer Corps, and twenty-nine stewards and nurses from the various hospital corps. About forty of the men on board are suffering from dysentery.

Among those returning are former Major Young of the Utah Battery, now one of the Associate Chief Justices of the Philippines, and Captain P. B. Strong, a son of former Mayor Strong of New York.

A delegation from Colorado, headed by Governor Thomas, went out in tugs to meet the transport.

—

Colonel J. B. Sanborn of the First Regiment, I. N. G., received a telegram yesterday from Charles A. Muehlbronner, chairman of the Pennsylvania Escort committee of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, saying the arrangements for the reception in Pittsburg will not permit the Pennsylvania soldiers to accept the invitation to stop a few hours in Chicago on their way home from San Francisco.

BAND PLAYS TO DYING BOY.

Fred Vincent Has His Former Associates at Benton Harbor, Mich., Perform His Favorite Airs.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The town band this afternoon played a series of airs at the home of Howard Vincent, where Fred Vincent, a former member of the organization, is dying from consumption. It was at young Vincent's request that the concert was given, and when it was ended, although scarcely able to speak, he asked them to play at his funeral.

RICHARD PRENDERGAST DYING.

Former County Judge Stated by His Physicians to Be Unlikely to Survive Through the Night.

Former Judge Richard Prendergast is reported dying at the Chicago Hospital, 452 East Forty-ninth street, where he has been critically ill for over four weeks.

There were with him last night Judge Dunne, Miss Prendergast, his cousin, and his sons, John and Richard. He has been unconscious since 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Prendergast was taken ill nearly two months ago. It was a recurrent attack of anæmia, from which he suffered last winter. He was taken first to Mercy Hospital, but three weeks later was removed to the Chicago. He sank gradually till Aug. 2, when the operation of transfusion of blood was performed. John Morrissey was the man who gave his blood that the lawyer might live, and for a time it seemed as if the attorney would recover.

Gradually, however, his strength succumbed to the disease. His six little children were brought in from their summer home at Wheaton, but their presence did not benefit the patient, and they were taken away. During the last ten days Mr. Prendergast gradually lost his strength, till the doctors could hold out no hope.

The physicians attending him are Dr. A. J. Coey, the hospital house physician, and Drs. J. B. Murphy and Frank Billings, who were present at the operation of transfusion.

POLICE FORCE IS ARRESTED.

Mrs. Lucinda Westfall Accuses Mayor and Patrolman of Evergreen Park of Conspiracy.

The police force of Evergreen Park was arrested yesterday on a charge of conspiracy and false arrest. The arrest was made late in the afternoon, and for an hour Evergreen Park was without police protection. The force, which consists of Policeman Fibra, was not long in securing bonds, and was soon patrolling beat again. There is a similar warrant out for Mayor George L. Hamilton, but as he is out of town on a vacation he escaped the fate of his policeman.

The complainant in the case is Mrs. Lucinda Westfall of Englewood-on-the-Hill, who was held to the grand jury on Monday by Justice Boyer on a charge of housebreaking. The alleged housebreaking occurred last July, when Mrs. Westfall secured an attachment and attempted to make a levy on furniture in the residence of Mrs. David Clark at Evergreen Park. A furniture dealer, who had a chattel mortgage on the household goods, sent Policeman Fibra to guard the house, and see that no one disturbed the contents. Mrs. Westfall, her daughter Ethel, and M. L. Knight, a neighbor, drove to the house and attempted to make the levy, and the policeman arrested them.

Mrs. Westfall declares her arrest to be a conspiracy on the part of Mayor Hamilton and Policeman Fibra. On the other hand, Mayor Hamilton and the officer claim they were simply doing their duty.

JEHU BAKER CRITICALLY ILL.

Ex-Congressman from Illinois and Former Minister to Venezuela Stricken with Violent Type of Malaria.

Belleville, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Jehu Baker, who represented the Twenty-first District in Congress three terms, twice as a Republican and last as Democrat-Populist, and was eight years Minister to Venezuela, is critically ill at his home here.

Mr. Baker was taken sick last Friday with a virulent type of malaria. Although he is 78 years old, he is still vigorous of frame. The attack would not have been serious but for the development of complications of the stomach and heart.

Every other day since he has had spells of increasing severity. Last night he was for a time comatose. He was better today, but grave fears are expressed for tomorrow.

Since returning from Washington Mr. Baker's blindness has been almost complete, and he has not taken his accustomed exercise, only going out in the evening for a short walk with an attendant.

IDENTIFIED AS BUBONIC PLAGUE

European Nations Take Strong Precautions Against the Spread of the Epidemic at Oporto.

Lisbon, Aug. 16.—Experiments made at the Pasteur Institute here identify the Oporto epidemic microbes as those of the bubonic plague.

Madrid, Aug. 16.—The Spanish government urges all Spaniards now in Portugal to remain there, with a view of preventing the propagation of the plague in Spain.

London, Aug. 16.—The Local Government board has been officially notified of the existence of the plague at Oporto, and has ordered all necessary precautions against the introduction of the disease at the various ports of the United Kingdom. Orders have also been given for the Royal Mail liners to cease calling at Oporto.

NEW PLAN TO FIGHT TRUSTS.

Michigan Organizer Explains That His League Will Refuse to Consume Products of Combines.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A. B. McIntyre of Michigan is organizing anti-trust leagues in the counties in this part of the State, he being one of a score or more farmers who are working on this line. An anti-trust league, according to his plan, will be organized in each school district. The league proposes to try its power on the coffee combine first. Beginning next October every member of the league is expected to discontinue the use of coffee, and to continue to abstain until the coffee combine is willing to reduce prices. The league will then exert its force against some other commodity trust.

PEARY EXPEDITION IS WELL.

Steamer Diana Passes Northern Labrador and Probably Is at Disco Now.

St. John's, N. F., Aug. 16.—The Labrador mail steamer reports that the Peary expedition steamer Diana passed Domino Run, northern Labrador, at 2 p. m. on July 24. All on board were well at that time. The Diana hoped to reach Disco, Greenland, on July 9.

SENATOR HAYWARD IS BETTER.

He Will Be Removed to His Home Today if Yesterday's Improvement Continues.

Brownville, Neb., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Senator Hayward's condition at 11 o'clock tonight showed a marked improvement, though he still suffers severe pain in moving. An attempt will be made tomorrow to remove him to his home at Nebraska City if the improvement continues.

KRUGER ORDAINS A FAST.

TRANSVAAL TO OBSERVE TWO DAYS OF PRAYER.

Rigorous Press Censorship Established by the Boer Government—Reply to Chamberlain's Proposals Said to Be Ready—British Plan Likely to Be Rejected and a Substitute Offered—Great Britain Continues Hurried Preparations for War.

Pretoria, Aug. 16.—President Kruger today issued a proclamation appointing Aug. 20 and Aug. 27 as days for national humiliation and prayer.

Rigorous press censorship is enforced throughout the country, as well as censorship of dispatches coming and going.

The Volksraad has resolved to eliminate from the Grondwet (constitution of the south African republic) the religious qualification for nomination to the judiciary.

The British agent here denies the stories that fresh communications have been addressed by Great Britain to the Transvaal government or that there have been any modifications of the British demands.

Price of Dynamite Reduced.

The report of the Dynamite commission is a victory for President Kruger. It advises a reduction in the price, but practically ignores the question of the cancellation of the monopoly.

Kruger's Reply Is Ready.

Johannesburg, Aug. 16.—The government's reply to Mr. Chamberlain is ready and probably will be delivered to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in south Africa, before the end of the week.

The Star says the government of the south African republic will reject the proposal of the British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, to submit to a joint commission of inquiry the franchise controversy, but has prepared a new scheme.

According to the same authority, the Transvaal is anxious to preserve peace, and expects Great Britain to meet it in a certain way.

Walker Starts for Cape.

London, Aug. 16.—Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Walker, who relieves General Sir William Francis Butler as commander of the British troops in south Africa, started today for the cape.

The Transvaal situation is unchanged, according to all obtainable official information, but the continued delay of the Boer answer to Great Britain's demand for a joint inquiry as to the effect upon the outlanders of the proposed franchise reform measures makes matters look more serious.

Ready to Send Thirty Thousand Men.

The War office has completed its preparations for an emergency force of 30,000 men, to be ready to leave within a week. Fast steamers for their transportation are waiting orders. It is said that the Grenadier Guards, now at Gibraltar, and the Twenty-first Lancers, now in Egypt, may be sent to south Africa, in addition to the other regiments which have already been ordered there.

Criticism for Cape Ministry.

London, Aug. 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, who criticises "partial attitude of the Cape ministry in affording every facility for arming the Orange Free State," says:

"The Cabinet a few days ago sanctioned the removal of a million cartridges from the Cape to Bloemfontein, and last night (Tuesday) the Standard Bank dispatches 100,000 sovereigns to Pretoria in response to an urgent demand."

Says Boers Will Ultimately Yield.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Times says:

"The ultimate adoption of Sir Alfred Milner's proposals is considered certain."

GYPSIES MAY HAVE LOST BABY.

Child of a Princeton Farmer Missing and Abduction Is the Theory Advanced.

Princeton, N. J., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Since 8 o'clock yesterday morning Frederick Snedeker and the farmers who are his neighbors have been searching for his daughter, Carrie, 2 years and 4 months old. The child mysteriously disappeared. She may have fallen into the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which is 150 yards from her father's house, but the canal has been dragged and the child's body has not been recovered.

The belief is that the child has been kidnaped by gypsies. Three wagon loads of gypsies had been camping near the stone bridge on the Kingston road. They broke camp on Tuesday morning and passed through Princeton on their way to New Brunswick. A man named Stillwell told the missing baby's father this evening that he saw a child who resembled Carrie in one of the gypsy wagons.

The father says that, to his knowledge, neither he nor his wife has an enemy who would take vengeance by stealing their child, nor would any one who knows his circumstances steal the girl to demand a ransom.

PROFESSOR HENCH IS DEAD.

Ann Arbor Instructor Expires in Boston as a Result of a Fractured Skull.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 16.—Professor George Hench of Ann Arbor, Mich., who was injured by a fall from a bicycle at Franconia, N. H., on Saturday, and who was brought to the Boston City Hospital yesterday suffering from a fractured skull, died at that institution just before noon today.

Professor Hench was an instructor in the University of Michigan and was passing his vacation in the White Mountain region.

Professor Hench was unmarried and 32 years old. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and his remains will be shipped to Carlisle, Pa., tomorrow.

CLYDE LINE STEAMER OVERDUE

Oneida, Which Sailed from New York on Saturday, Has Not Reached Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 16.—The Clyde line steamship Oneida sailed from New York for this port Saturday and has not reached here yet. Though now forty hours overdue but little apprehension is felt here for its safety.

GREAT STRIKE IS IMPENDING.

Twenty-five Thousand Glass Workers May Go Out in the East.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 16.—Today the last futile attempt was made by the American Glass company and the Window-Glass Workers' association to settle the wage scale for the coming fire, and the result promises to be a strike by which 25,000 men will go out.

TRAIN ROBBERS ARE FOILED.

Attempt to Hold Up Passenger in New Mexico, but Are Driven Away.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Colorado and Southern passenger train No. 1 was held up tonight near Folsom, N. M. The attack occurred at 11 o'clock and was heralded by a fusillade from the bandits.

One shot struck Mail Clerk Bartlett in the jaw, but the passengers rallied to the relief of the train crew and delivered such a hot fire that the robbers fled.

The scene of the attack is within two miles of the scene of the robbery of three weeks ago. The robbers were followed for two weeks, and the search was only abandoned last Monday, when it became evident that the outlaws were shielded by the people of the neighborhood.

HAVE $60,000,000 TO BUY ZION

Dr. Herzl Tells the Congress at Basle of Large Sums Pledged to Project.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Basle, Aug. 16.—The Russian and Galician delegates to the Zionist congress attacked Dr. Herzl and his assistants today on the report of the Finance committee. Dr. Herzl replied at length, overwhelming the opposition and gaining enthusiastic applause. He is more than ever the idol of the conference. He says $60,000,000 have been pledged in favor of the Zionist project.

Max Nordau left last night for Rennes. He had an enthusiastic reception at the station from the whole body of delegates. He was embraced by Herzl.

Nordau says all governments are favorably inclined to the movement, Russia's relaxing the rule affecting meeting in favor of Zionism.

An important part of the proceedings of the congress today was an address by Rabbi Gotthell of New York, describing the progress of Zionism in the United States.

CHILDREN SAVED BY A DOG.

Three Go to Pick Berries in the Mountains of Connecticut and Become Lost.

Winsted, Conn., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A faithful watch dog saved the lives of three girls. Bessie Crosley, aged 13, and Annie and Susie Bailey, aged 5 and 10 years respectively, went into the outskirts of the Canaan Mountains to pick berries. As the children did not return a search was instituted, which was abandoned at midnight. At daybreak the searching party was joined by more from the neighborhood. After two hours of searching one member of the party heard the bark of a dog far in the woods. Soon a big watch dog, belonging to the Baileys, bounded through the underbrush. The dog was greatly excited, and upon seeing the rescuers bounded away again through the brush. A member of the party ran after the dog. A few hundred yards further on he came upon the three little girls, huddled together under the lee of a huge rock on the side of the mountain. The children were all weak from crying and hunger, but otherwise unharmed.

UNCLE SAM STOPS A FILIBUSTER

General Guerrero and Thirty Men Arrested by United States Military Authorities with a Load of Arms.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 16.—The military authorities yesterday captured at Baracoa General Guerrero, a Dominican insurgent, and thirty men, together with 140 stands of arms and 18,000 rounds of ammunition landed from the steamer Mortera, bound from Havana.

A United States armed tug has located and is holding a suspicious schooner in a small cove near Baracoa. It is believed that the vessel was to be used by a filibustering expedition.

Havana, Aug. 16.—General Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of San Domingo, will probably leave Havana for San Domingo tomorrow, going by a south coast steamer from Batabano. He will be accompanied by two friends and will travel unarmed. In his judgment the time is now ripe to place himself at the head of the movement in his favor.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair and slightly warmer.
Sun rises at 5:10; sets at 6:56.
Moon sets at 0:36 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Forges to Save Army's Honor. Clears Rebel Trenches. Kruger Proclaims a Fast. Guerin Still Holds His Fort.
2 White and Silver in Iowa. Danger for Rhine-Elbe Canal. Labori Holds His Own. Floats for Fall Festival.
4 Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1. John R. Gentry Wins the Pace. Second Victory for Argo. L. A. W. May Give Up Racing.
5 Soldiers to Be Well Fed. Sociologists Meet at Lake Bluff. Calls Lord Brassey Traitor.
7 Deed of Joliet Convict. Test of New Rotary Engine. Why Beef Is Higher.
8 May Disrupt the Order. Prince of Wales as a Matchmaker.
10 Chicago Mayorless for Three Hours. Warner Miller Talks of Canal.
12 Revision Will Be Late. Blow for "Zion" Cure.

Pages. | Pages.
6 Editorial. | 10 Railroads.
8 Fontenoy. | 10 Insurance.
8 Society. | 10 Lake Marine.
8 Short Story. | 10 Courts.
9 Commercial.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Nederland	
BREMEN	H. H. Meier	
CHERBOURG	Pretoria	Saale.
GLASGOW	State of Neb.	
LONDON	Chicago	
LONDON	Manitou	
NEW YORK	Majestic	St. Paul.
NEW YORK	Noordland	Kensington.
NEW YORK	Mongolian	Germanic.
NEW YORK	Taye	
PHILADELPHIA	Iowa	
PHILADELPHIA	Switzerland	
QUEENSTOWN	Victoria	
QUEENSTOWN	Teutonic	
QUEENSTOWN	Rhynland	
ROTTERDAM	Maasdam	
SOUTHAMPTON	St. Louis	
HAVRE		Marquette.

GUERIN STILL HOLDS HIS FORT.

Anti-Semitic Leader Continues to Defy French Government from Behind Barricades.

ASKS LIBERTY OR DEATH.

All Efforts on the Part of His Friends to Induce Him to Surrender Are Futile.

POLICE KEEP UP THE SIEGE.

Paris, Aug. 16.—It is rumored that an attack will be made on M. Guerin's fortress at dawn.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rennes, Aug. 17, 2 a. m.—All sorts of dark rumors are afloat tonight. Every one expects some outbreak. Nobody knows when, how, or why it will come.

Nearly the whole town is awake after midnight. Every one is unwilling to go to bed.

Since the attempted assassination of Maitre Labori on Monday passion has run so high, excitement is so intense that only a word is needed to start a fight. A street fracas might end in a riot, and riot in massacre.

Three duels have been fought since Monday.

The nearness of the anniversary of St. Bartholomew's day is possibly the reason that a threatened massacre of the Jews is vaguely but persistently whispered.

Certainly fear and unrest are in the air, heightened by the mysterious movements of the police and the cavalry, all of whom are on duty day and night.

The authorities have been telegraphing and telephoning to Paris all the evening.

Guerin Still Holds the Fort.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Aug. 16.—Jules Guerin, the anti-Semitic leader, and his followers are still holding their improvised fortress against the police.

After a day of fruitless negotiation Guerin has run up a flag with the inscription, "France for Frenchmen," and defiantly refuses to surrender. He asserts he is still determined to hold out against attack and is resolved to die rather than give himself up.

Thousands of people are massed in the neighborhood of the improvised fortress tonight, and in addressing them, as he frequently does, Guerin declares for liberty or death.

The police hope to arrest Guerin by strategy, but he has resisted all overtures for conciliation. He declares he will give himself up voluntarily, but not by force. He demands concessions which the government refuses to grant.

Many Deputies continue to demand that Parliament be called together at once.

The situation is aggravating the public into a state of intense excitement. Gloomy shadows of a revolution seem to be taking shape. Some change must come when a mere handfull of men can defy the entire government in the heart of Paris.

Negotiating for a Surrender.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, Aug. 16.—M. Joseph Lasies, anti-Semite and anti-revisionist member of the Chamber of Deputies for Gers, and M. Massard, manager of the Patrie, held a consultation today with Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's secretary in behalf of M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semite league, who, with his sympathizers, has been barricaded since Saturday in the offices of the league, regarding terms under which the latter would surrender.

The secretary said it was essential that the law should be upheld, but that the government was as anxious as the mediators to effect a bloodless arrest.

All Overtures Rejected.

This evening it appears as if the efforts of M. Lasies to arrange for the capitulation of M. Guerin are likely to be fruitless owing to the excessive demands of the beleaguered, who insists upon the right to leave his fortress and proceed at leisure to the palace of justice, where he will surrender himself.

After further consultations with M. Waldeck-Rousseau and other officers, who declined to negotiate, M. Lasies returned to M. Guerin's house, which was still surrounded by a crowd, although the street is now barricaded to prevent traffic. It required ten minutes to remove the beams from the door.

Prefer Death to Surrender.

After an hour's consultation M. Lasies reappeared, exclaiming: "It is all over. These men are so impressed with the idea of death that it is impossible to do anything with them."

Provisions were supplied to M. Guerin this afternoon from the scaffolding of a neighboring house, but police were afterward stationed on the scaffold to prevent this being repeated.

SHOT DOWN IN PARIS STREETS.

French Citizen Seriously Wounded by an Unknown Assailant Because He Looked Like a Jew.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The Droits de l'Homme says a locksmith named Bonnet has been shot in the abdomen by an unknown assailant, who saw him in a street and called out:

"He looks like one of those dirty Jews."

The man then fired at the locksmith and escaped. Bonnet was taken to a hospital, seriously wounded.

The Journal des Debats declares that the investigation of the cases of alleged conspiracy to change the form of government in France has resulted in the discovery of a concerted plan of action, to be carried out by the various leagues.

M. Fabre, the magistrate who has the matter in hand, is said to be engaged with a heap of correspondence the police have seized, sent by the Duke of Orleans to his trusted representatives here.

The persons now in custody on charge of being involved in the conspiracy will be tried under the articles of the code which were put in force against General Boulanger.

FOR WHITE AND 16 TO 1 IN IOWA.

Democrats Nominate Keokuk Man for Governor and Reaffirm Chicago Platform.

SILVER MEN IN CONTROL.

Force Their Candidate to Front and Secure Indorsement from Populists.

BRYAN STANDS AS BEFORE.

Governor—Fred E. White of Keokuk County.
Lieutenant Governor—M. L. Bevis of Montgomery County.
Judge Supreme Court—A. Van Wagenen of Woodbury County.
Railway Commissioner—W. H. Calhoun (Populist) of Marshall County.
Superintendent Public Instruction—P. B. Holst, of Boone County.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me to correct misleading reports about what Mr. Bryan said in his speech delivered here last night. Certain newspapers published in Chicago contained dispatches in their issues of this date stating that Mr. Bryan expressed himself as being favorable to the relegation of silver as an issue of future campaigns. The contrary is true.

Mr. Bryan handled the money question in the same spirit that he has exhibited towards it since he was nominated for President three years ago. Instead of advising Democrats to retreat from the position they have been holding, he strongly urged them to stand for everything they have been standing for. The reports as printed are pure fakes, without the slightest foundation in fact. I am convinced that the motive underlying their circulation was sheer malice.

CHARLES A. WALSH,
Secretary Democratic National Committee.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Iowa Democratic State convention declared today unreservedly for Bryan and free silver. The free silver people dictated the platform and in return for omitting specific reference to 16 to 1 demanded and secured in emphatic indorsement of the Chicago platform, "in whole and in detail."

Indorsed by Populists.

The Populists secured the candidate for Railway Commissioner, and the Populist convention later in the day indorsed the Democratic ticket and the Chicago platform.

But the triumph of free silver and the Populist crowd did not stop here. They forced Cato Sells to decline the place at the head of the ticket and compelled S. H. Bashor to withdraw from the field and to consent with the privilege of seconding the nomination of Fred E. White, the convention's nominee for Governor.

The bulk of the delegates yesterday seemed to favor Sells, and Mr. Bryan gave him to understand that his nomination would be satisfactory. After the speeches of Bryan, however, the radical free silverites concluded that, as Mr. Sells had once been a "gold bug," they could not consent to his nomination. The Populist contingent also refused to give him its support.

Mr. Bashor, on the other hand, supposed he was enough of a free silverite to satisfy the most exacting. He also had in his pocket a letter written only a few weeks ago by Fred E. White, in which he made a most emphatic statement that Mr. White would not be a candidate for Governor.

Bashor Forced Out.

Last night General James B. Weaver and J. S. Murphy of Dubuque, the two recognized leaders of the radical free silverites and the Populists, visited Mr. Bashor and told him that he held the key to the situation; that if he was nominated there would be a faction in the party opposed to him. The same, they said, would be true in case of Mr. Sells' nomination.

Fred E. White, they said, would unite all factions. In the interest of harmony they asked that Mr. Bashor release Mr. White from the pledge contained in his letter. Mr. Bashor was forced to yield to the inevitable and, going to Mr. White, said that he would release him from his pledge and would present his name to the convention.

This morning it became noised about that Cato Sells was to nominate White. This aroused the ire of the Bashor people, who charged treachery. The scheme, they said, was to give Mr. Sells the glory of withdrawing from the field "in the interest of harmony." It was not until the afternoon session that it was definitely arranged that L. T. Genung should nominate Mr. White and that Bashor should second the nomination. This program was finally carried out.

Mr. White was the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1897 and was defeated by Governor Shaw by nearly 30,000 votes.

Chicago Platform Reaffirmed.

The platform as reported and adopted is as follows:

"We, the Democrats of Iowa in convention assembled, unqualifiedly and unreservedly indorse the Chicago platform of 1896 in whole and in detail and declare our unwavering fidelity and adherence to the same, and we proclaim our admiration for and loyalty to that peerless exponent of Democratic principles, W. J. Bryan, and favor his nomination in 1900.

"We rejoice in the exalted sentiment and motive that prompted the government of the United States to take up arms in defense of the bitterly oppressed people of Cuba, in the successful termination with the war with Spain, and in the patriotism and unsurpassed bravery displayed by our soldiers and sailors on land and sea.

"The war for the liberation of the tyranny cursed island was worthy the greatest republic and the best civilization that has flourished in the tides of time, but for the same reason that we glory in the successful war against Spain, we deprecate and condemn the war against the Filipinos.

"One war was for the emancipation of the people, the other for the subjugation of the people, and if the war against Spain was right, and it was, that against the natives of the Philippines, who have committed no offense save to love liberty and to be willing to fight and to die for it, is wrong.

"The attempt unauthorized by Congress, to conquer the natives of the Oriental islands is a repudiation of the American doctrine of consent affirmed in the declaration of independence and in conflict with the principle which George Washington and his fellow-patriots of the revolution made sacrifices to establish.

Dear British Intrigue.

"We also condemn the war against the Filipinos believing it to have been inspired by Great Britain for the purpose of producing conditions that will force an Anglo-American alliance, and we not only protest against the war and demand its termination but extension to the Filipinos of the same measure given to the Cubans, but we record our deep-seated antagonism to an alliance with Great Britain or any other European power, and express our detestation of the attempts made in British interests to disrupt the friendly relations which have uniformly obtained between the United States and Germany.

"We oppose conquest of the Philippines, because imperialism means militarism, because militarism means government by force, and because government by force means the death of government by consent, the destruction of political and industrial freedom and the obliteration of equality of rights and the assassination of democratic institutions.

"We view with alarm the multiplication of those combinations of capital commonly known as trusts that are concentrating and monopolizing industry, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting the opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production and raising prices, and creating an industrial condition different from state socialism only in the respect that under socialism the benefits of production would go to all, while under the trust system they go to increase the fortunes of the few.

Blame Republicans for Trusts.

"The trusts and combines are the direct outgrowth of the policy of the Republican party, which has not only favored these institutions but has accepted their support and solicited their contributions to aid that party in retaining power, which has placed the burden of taxation upon those who labor and produce in times of peace and who fight our battles in time of war, while the wealth of the country is exempted from these burdens.

"We condemn this policy, and it is our solemn conviction that the trusts must be destroyed, or they will destroy free government, and we demand that they be suppressed by repeal of the protective tariff and other privilege-conferring legislation responsible for them, by the enactment of such legislation, State and national, as will aid in their destruction.

"To the support of the foregoing principles we cordially invite the active cooperation of all lovers of liberty and equality."

Opening of the Convention.

There was a noticeable falling off in the attendance at the Auditorium this morning and many of the seats reserved for delegates were vacant. William Jennings Bryan left town last night and with him a good part of the crowd disappeared.

When Temporary Chairman Sells took his seat he was applauded and when Chairman Townsend introduced him as "one of the greatest Democrats in the great State of Iowa," there was a roar of applause.

Mr. Sells read his speech from manuscript, explaining that this was the first time he had ever read a political speech and did so now because his position had been misrepresented and he didn't propose to give any opportunity for being misquoted at this time.

Placates Gold Democrats.

His arraignment of the gold Democrats who voted with the Republicans was just mild enough to indicate that they might come back to the party if they would eat sufficient humble pie. He said:

"There is absolutely no justification for condemnation of those who because of a sense of duty left our ranks in 1896, and I am certain that I voice the prevailing feeling of the regular Democracy when I earnestly invite them back to their Democratic home; but to those who with malice aforethought either directly or indirectly helped to make Republican supremacy possible because they thought and still think that party more serviceable to their personal ends, I say there is but one Republican party in this country, and the Democratic party cannot, and, by the eternal, shall not, serve their selfish purposes!"

When the convention reconvened at 2 p. m. the Committee on Permanent Organization reported, recommending Thomas Maxwell of Des Moines for permanent chairman and that the other temporary officers be made permanent.

Nominates Fred E. White.

L. T. Genung, who was mentioned as a candidate last night, took the platform to nominate Fred E. White. He said there was no necessity to wait for the platform for the man whom he should nominate, for he was a platform in himself. Mention of Mr. White's name was received with applause.

R. A. Graham of Newton followed by nominating Cato Sells, and cheers ensued which were only quieted when Mr. Sells came to the front to decline to permit his name to be considered, saying:

"This morning, because I believed the situation warranted me in doing so, I called upon Mr. White and urged him to be a candidate. He did not wish it, but finally said, 'When duty calls me I will go.' Gentlemen of the convention, I beg of you to nominate and elect Fred E. White."

Mr. Bashor followed Mr. Sells and seconded the nomination of Mr. White, at the same time taking the occasion to tell the convention that he had not been fairly used, for it had even been charged that he was a Prohibitionist.

A motion to nominate Fred E. White by acclamation was ruled out of order and a roll call ordered. The result was as follows:

Cato Sells	182	A. C. Dailey	30
S. B. Bashor	514	H. Dougherty	106
Fred E. White	742½	L. T. Genung	13

A motion was then carried to make Mr. White's nomination unanimous.

The ticket was completed by the nomination of M. L. Bevis of Mount Ayr for Lieutenant Governor, A. Van Wagenen of Sioux City for Judge of Supreme Court, W. H. Calhoun of Marshalltown for Railway Commissioner, and P. B. Holst of Boone for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The State Central committee met tonight and organized by electing George Hoffman, Des Moines, chairman; E. H. Beckford, Adair, Secretary; and J. B. Romans, Denison, Treasurer. The committee will meet next week to arrange for headquarters and for opening the campaign.

NAME AN ANTI-GOEBEL TICKET.

Kentucky Democratic Bolters Head the Opposition Candidates with Brown for Governor.

For Governor—JOHN YOUNG BROWN.
For Lieutenant Governor—P. P. JOHNSTON.
For Attorney General—LAWRENCE P. TANNER.
For Auditor—FRANK A. PATEUR.
For Treasurer—JOHN DROEGE.
For Secretary of State—E. L. HINES.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—THE REV. B. O. GUERRANT.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The anti-Goebel Democrats held their convention here today, between 4,000 and 5,000 Democrats being in attendance. Resolutions condemning Goebel, indorsing W. J. Bryan for President, and ignoring J. C. S. Blackburn were passed. Ex-Governor John Young Brown was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and a full State ticket was put in nomination.

The Committee on Organization brought in a report on which it claimed the Democratic emblem. A formal claim will be made to the Secretary of State, perhaps tomorrow, and as he is a Republican the claim may be granted.

Clothing Found on the Lake Shore.

Suspicion of a suicide was caused yesterday by the finding of a pair of light colored trousers, a black shirt with thin white stripes, a black sock, and a white sock lying on a box on the beach north of Waukegan. No one has been reported missing from Waukegan, and it is possible that the clothes were merely thrown away.

FRED E. WHITE, NOMINEE IN IOWA.

The Democratic State convention at Des Moines yesterday named him for Governor.

DANGER FOR CANAL BILL.

CENTER PARTY MAY BE ABLE TO POSTPONE DECISIVE VOTE.

Fate of the Proposed Franchise Law to Take Away the Advantage the National Liberals Now Enjoy Is Still in Doubt—Samoa Again Excites Berlin Press—Germany and the Dreyfus Case—The Czar Will Visit Denmark Soon.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. A. MACDONALD.]

Berlin, Aug. 16.—By another clever move the Center will probably succeed again in postponing the decisive struggle over the Rhine-Elbe Canal. The government had, it was believed, gained a sufficient number of Conservative votes to pass the bill, in spite of the surprising announcement that the Polish faction would oppose it, because it received no definite promise of waterways in the eastern provinces, but the Center's action has changed the entire situation. Herr Fritzen, who is managing the franchise reform campaign, declares the Center has split into three parties—for, against, and neutral. The neutral party will vote against the bill with the exception of the clauses providing for connection between the Rhine and the Dortmund-Ems Canal. This program, if carried through, will keep the bill alive for third reading.

Herr Fritzen emphasized the fact that the neutral party was willing to be convinced. Nobody doubts what arguments would prove the strongest.

Franchise Bill in Doubt.

In the meantime the National Liberals display no desire to assist in passing the franchise bill in its present form. The Franchise commission is to meet tomorrow, but the prospects of the Liberals and the Center agreeing are small. The franchise bill proposes shifting the lines between the three classes of voters in local and in the Landtag elections in favor of the Center. The present law favors the National Liberals.

For the first time in months the Landtag was crowded today. Chancellor Hohenlohe and Finance Minister Miquel surprised everybody by remaining silent. Ministers Thielen and Brefeld represented the government.

Colonel Budde of the War Ministry read passages from Moltke's secret memoirs to prove that the canal was essential to future mobilization of the army on either frontier.

The situation is so confused that any prediction of the outcome is rash. Eugene Richter's paper thinks the government will be content with the Dortmund-Rhine Canal and sacrifice Minister Thielen.

Socialism in the Army.

The Ministry of War publishes an ordinance intended to stop the social democratic agitation among the soldiers. It forbids them attending meetings and entertainments without the permission of their officers, and threatens severe punishment to those who circulate Socialist literature in the barracks or on the exercise grounds. All officers are commanded to report the least indication of Socialist agitation among the troops.

Plan an Imperial Museum.

The Ministers and representatives of various industrial organizations are considering a plan to establish an imperial commercial museum, modeled after the Philadelphia institution.

The controversy regarding the German Chambers of Commerce taking part in the Philadelphia congress continues unabated. The invitation has been accepted and declined by about an equal number.

It is interesting to note that Herr Van der Zypen, who answered a polite invitation by saying that the American tariff policy is so unjust and harassing that German exporters would only humiliate themselves by sending delegates and samples of export articles, and that the American aim was to copy the objects displayed, is a Cologne wagonmaker who notoriously secured his models in America.

Drags In Samoa Again.

The announcement of the Kaiser's intention to visit England has filled the Agrarian Tages Zeitung with rage. It lugs Samoa into the discussion and declares that, since Herr Solf cannot be both municipal President of Apia and Supreme Judge, Germany must insist that the administration shall always be under one of the Kaiser's subjects and that a consular court must be maintained. To demand less, it says, will be equivalent to compromising German self-respect.

Talk of a Tariff Union.

The Berlin press is following with interest the discussion in the Dutch papers of the advisability of the Netherlands joining in the German tariff union and forming a defensive alliance as the only security for the continual possession of the Asiatic colonies.

Kaiser Flatters the Greeks.

Athens telegrams report that the Kaiser is taking a deep interest in the Greek army reorganization. They say that the Kaiser told the Crown Prince Constantine in Kiel that he loved Greece, and, therefore, had attempted to dissuade her from war against Turkey. The same love caused him now to say that Greece must create an army or her national position will be endangered.

Germany Can Solve Dreyfus Case.

The Paris correspondent of the Tägeblatt echoes Zurlinden's declaration Germany alone can clear up the Dreyfus affair by furnishing fac-similies of the papers scheduled in the bordereau. He says Germany is likely to suffer in public opinion throughout the world unless it complies.

The Kreuz Zeitung probably speaks for the government by declaring that the publication of such papers would amount to interference in the internal affairs of France, saying that Germany's position has been entirely correct so far, and that it will be unwise to depart from the policy of allowing France to settle her own trouble in her own way.

Czar to Visit Denmark.

The St. Petersburg telegrams announce that the Czar will go to Denmark for a four weeks' visit after the summer maneuvers. He then comes to Jugenheim, near Darmstadt. His return to Russia is set for the middle of November.

China's Hatred of Christianity.

A missionary, writing to the Cologne Volks Zeitung from Shanghai, declares that the Dowager Empress of China has determined to extirpate Christianity. Christians who have refused to become apostates are dismissed from the army.

An interesting historical document, dated 1332, was stolen from the Dortmund Rathhaus during the Kaiser's visit.

New Poisoning Sensation.

The Hungarian poisoning cases are recalled by the arrest of Marie Berndt and a farm overseer named Markwitz, under suspicion of attempting to poison the woman's husband, who owns big estates in Nieder Schuetzendorf and Silesia. A number of people narrowly escaped death from strychnine placed in the food.

Canal Bill Debate Renewed.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Berlin, Aug. 16.—The Prussian Diet was crowded today on the resumption of the canal bill debate. Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, was present.

Count Limberg Stirum, the Conservative leader, announced in the course of a dull speech that the whole Conservative party was determined to oppose the measure.

The discussion, which was tame and uninteresting, gave no idea of what line the Centrists (Catholic party), who control the situation, will take. There is little doubt that, as usual, they will bargain with the government for their support.

Three Emperors to Meet.

London, Aug. 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"Early in October the Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria will meet at Skiernivice, in Poland, where the Czar has arranged a hunt on a grand scale. The Foreign and War Ministers of Russia will attend Emperor Nicholas, and it is expected that grave political matters will be discussed."

Notes from Foreign Lands.

PARIS—Alfred Behrend, an American exporter, has been created a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

BRUSSELS—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted four out of the six of the government's electoral bills.

MONTEVIDEO—A cyclone swept over part of the country, causing much damage to property. Several fatalities have been reported.

BASLE, SWITZERLAND—At the continuation today of the sessions of the third congress of Zionites, which began here yesterday, Rabbi Gottheil of New York described the progress of Zionism in America.

CAIRO, EGYPT—The extreme lowness of the Nile threatens the cotton crops, and the natives have been warned to sow early. The upper highlands will suffer the most, and it is feared that the loss of revenue will be considerable.

PARIS—Before the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission, Professor John R. Soley made a general attack on the case of Great Britain. He then quoted evidence as to Venezuelan influence in the same territory. The court adjourned until Aug. 25.

LABORI HOLDS HIS OWN.

SUFFERS ACUTELY, BUT SEEMS TO BE OUT OF DANGER.

Roentgen Ray Reveals the Assassin's Bullet Lodged Near the Spinal Column and Shows That It Failed to Penetrate a Vital Spot—Dreyfus Sends Two Letters to His Wounded Counsel—Telegrams and Letters of Sympathy Pour In.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, Aug. 16.—Maitre Labori is now believed to be out of danger, although he suffers acutely. The bullet, it was definitely ascertained today by the aid of the Roentgen ray, did not penetrate to a vital part.

So many telegrams and letters of sympathy have been sent to Mme. Labori that the postoffice has organized a special service to care for them. It sends the mail in a huge sack after every distribution. Labori's two secretaries cannot open all the letters. Dreyfus' letter, sent from prison, shows the correctness of the prisoner in point of style. It reads as follows:

"Captain Dreyfus sends to Maitre Labori this expression of his profound sympathy and profound sorrow over the cowardly act of which he was the victim. He will be happy to receive news of the renewed health of Labori. He begs him to believe his thoughts will not leave him until that day which he hopes will come soon, when he can hold him in his arms, more valiant than ever, fuller of scorn than ever for his cowardly aggressors."

This morning Dreyfus sent another letter, while Mme. Dreyfus makes frequent visits at the Labori household.

Assassin Still in Hiding.

The assassin has not yet been found. The government, exasperated by the hints that the police are protecting the criminal, sent an abrupt order to Rennes this morning to have a search made of the headquarters of all religious orders, convents, and seminaries. These places were visited by the police and ransacked thoroughly, but they found no traces of the fugitive. This measure has had a deplorable effect on Rennes, whose inhabitants are intensely Catholic and who resent the desecration of their sacred institutions.

The Rennes clergy deserve remarkable credit for their calm and dignified attitude yesterday.

Chaos Reigns in Rennes.

Life is growing intolerable in Rennes. The anti-Dreyfusards and Dreyfusards exchange insults continuously. Octave Mirbeau, Zola's friend, without provocation precipitated himself on Arthur Meyer, an anti-Revisionist, and hurled insults at him until the Prefect was obliged to interfere, as Meyer had been struck several times with loaded canes. He decided to leave Rennes for Dinard, where he will be safe from fanatical attacks.

One would imagine the French people are victims of an epidemic of insanity. No ward election in America, where the worst elements in the big cities are congregated, compares with the attitude of these people who ought to know better.

Into Hostile Camps.

Whatever their opinions of the Dreyfus case, it is difficult to imagine their insulting, cuffing, and attempting to kill each other because one party believes that Dreyfus betrayed his country and the other that he is innocent.

In the fiercest political campaigns in America I never saw such a display of intolerance.

Tells of Her Husband's Suffering.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rennes, Aug. 16.—"The surgeons believe all danger is passed," said Mme. Labori today in an interview, "but they were awful hours we lived before they told us the wound would not be fatal, and now to see him suffer so. He is so kind, so gentle in his strength."

"Does he suffer much?"

"Terrible at times," this loving wife answered, clasping her hands. "Then the pain seems to pass off. Yesterday, when the surgeons for the first time expressed hope of his speedy recovery, my husband talked with his own peculiar good humor.

"'Little girl,' he said to me, 'as I've been telling you all along, they can't kill me with a pistol; they'll have to use a cannon.'

"But as he smiled an expression of frightful pain convulsed his face, and for an hour he could not repress his groans."

"How did Maitre Labori receive the news that the court-martial refused to adjourn until Monday?' I asked.

"He smiled," she answered, "and then said:

"'They saw through our game and knew I could not be in court on Monday.'"

"He himself knew he would not be able to attend court on Monday?"

"Well, the surgeons said that, perhaps, it might not be impossible," answered Mme. Labori. "My husband would have made an effort, no doubt, but we had little confidence that he would be able to get to court on Monday.

"But my husband and M. Demange did not dare to ask for a longer delay. They thought it would be easier to get the time they wanted by installments.

Labori to Stay in the Case.

"There's a rumor that you, madame, are determined your husband shall take no further part in this case."

"It is not true," she answered spiritedly. "I have lived in mortal dread that my husband would be murdered ever since Zola's first trial. Threatening letters have come, not only to him, but were sent to me, daily, by every mail. Of course, you can imagine how fearful I will be hereafter. Yet I shall never use my influence to prevent my husband doing his duty."

As to the Stolen Papers.

Mme. Labori was asked if it was really true that papers were stolen from her husband.

"Yes, three letters disappeared from his pockets, but they were not important," she answered.

"Might not the letters have fallen from his pocket when he was raised and placed on the stretcher, madame?"

"It is not impossible."

"Did your husband tell you, madame, that some one rifled his pockets?"

"I don't remember that he did. He simply said some one had stolen the letters.

Eager to Return to Court.

"His mind is full of the trial. He is eager to return to court. His generous nature feels for Dreyfus as if it was his own brother who was wronged. Since a new trial was decided on he has been prepared to struggle day and night.

"He has said to me, when I have tried to get him to leave his books and papers and rest:

"'Small one that thou art, remember that our foes are tremendously powerful. Remember that a man's honor, his life, the honor of his wife and children are at stake. Remember that the fate of France is involved.'

"He worked so hard he fell ill two months ago, although no one knew it. I thought I would lose him then.

"But he has mastered the intricacies of this case; he has solved the darkest mysteries of this awful affair.

"The criminals know this, and that is why they tried to kill him."

Physicians Issue a Bulletin.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Rennes, France, Aug. 16, 5:20 p. m.—The following bulletin has just been issued:

"The condition of the patient is satisfactory, in spite of slight fever. The X-ray has showed the bullet traversed the skin, subcutaneous cellular tissue, and muscles around the spinal column, flattening against the right side of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebræ."

The bulletin was signed by the four doctors in attendance upon M. Labori.

M. Matheu Dreyfus, brother of Captain Dreyfus, visited the wounded man this morning. Finding him to be progressing favorably, M. Dreyfus said:

"Well, mon brave; the revolver does not seem to have done you much harm."

"O," replied M. Labori, smiling, "revolvers are no use against me. I am too big. It needs a cannon shot to do me much harm."

This is a striking illustration of M. Labori's pluck and cheerfulness in spite of the agony he is undergoing.

Expressions of Sympathy.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has telegraphed to the sufferer expressing his sincere grief and expressing hopes of his recovery.

Emile Zola has telegraphed, saying: "On learning of the outrage I send you the expression of my indignant anger. My heart is full of tenderness and admiration for you."

Hope for a Postponement.

M. Demange had a long consultation with Matheu Dreyfus this afternoon respecting today's session of the court-martial, the gravity of which is fully recognized.

M. Demange is much upset by the loss of the assistance of his colleague, particularly as M. Labori had prepared a special set of questions for General Roget, and the absence of this, together with the fact that M. Labori's secretary was compelled to be away, put M. Demange to a great disadvantage.

Counsel for the defense, however, will take General Roget in hand the first thing tomorrow.

The great disappointment of the Dreyfus family and M. Demange, however, is the refusal of the court to adjourn when applied to this morning. This is considered a grave portent, and is taken to be an indication that the members of the court-martial already have made up their minds unfavorably to Dreyfus.

COMMENT ON DREYFUS CASE.

Paris Editors Divided in Their Views of the Government's Refusal to Postpone Court-Martial.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The refusal of the court-martial to comply with the request of Captain Dreyfus and Maitre Demange for an adjournment is variously commented upon by the Paris evening papers.

The Droits de l'Homme declares the decision "dastardly" and protests, in the name of the accused, against an act that "diminishes his chance of justice."

The Temps says: "One cannot suppose that the Judges are unanimously unfavorable to Dreyfus. Their unanimity rather proves that they are guided by considerations of public order."

The Journal des Debats says: "It would have been extremely regrettable had the trial been interrupted, as a termination of the present situation is of the highest importance for peace and order."

Severe Criticism from Berlin.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—The refusal to adjourn the Rennes trial pending the recovery of M. Labori is severely commented upon here. Captain Dreyfus is compared to a man in the stocks—at the mercy of anybody choosing to pelt him and without means of self-defense.

The German press, hitherto reserved and moderate, now expresses its feelings strongly on the subjects of the evidence of Generals Mercier and Billot. Keen analysis and criticism characterized every comment. The references by General Mercier to Germany are denounced as "inaccurate, mendacious, and puerile."

They will not be officially contradicted, "because Germany cannot be held responsible for the casuistry of French Generals."

It is equally improbable that Mercier's statement will be denied in the Reichstag, or that any steps will be taken which would imply interference with the domestic affairs of France, beyond what has already been done in the name of humanity to prove that Dreyfus had no connection with Germany. The press of Berlin is practically unanimous on this point.

TO CONVICT AND THEN PARDON.

Feeling Growing in London That France Will Seek a Compromise on Its Difficulty.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 16.—Sir John Bridge, Chief Police Magistrate of London, has just resigned. When asked what he thought of Mercier's evidence in the Dreyfus case, he said: "The blackguard does not offer much of a recommendation for men who aspire to rise to commissions from the ranks. Is he distinctly bucolic? One of the papers so described him. I should think so, and I do not see that he has brought forward a single damaging fact against Dreyfus, do you?"

The Chief Magistrate added: "They are bound to put a stop to the charges that are being levied against the army. They have gone on too long already."

"Do you mean they must convict Dreyfus?"

"I mean that they are bound to convict him. If they acquit him the French army will be ruined in the eyes of Europe forever."

With or without reason the conviction is growing stronger here day by day that Dreyfus will be convicted and then pardoned. There is nothing apparently in such a course inconsistent to France.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY ENJOYING HIMSELF IN LONDON.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY TAKES HIS BEARINGS. MAJOR ESTERHAZY TAKES HIS DEPARTURE.

—Black and White.

ART IN FESTIVAL PARADE

SIXTY FLOATS TO PASS UNDER GLARE OF CALCIUM LIGHTS.

Michigan Avenue to Be Included in Route of the Procession—Elaborate Plans for the Decoration of State Street—Committee to Present Formal Invitation to President McKinley Is Chosen but Not Named—Laurier Expected to Be Here.

Plans for the industrial parade in Chicago's fall festival include sixty artistic designed and elegantly appointed floats, moving along the street under the glare of naval searchlights and calcium lights. Chairman H. H. Gross practically completed the organization of his committee at a meeting yesterday, and it was decided to have the pageant on Saturday evening, Oct. 7. Six of the floats will be built by the committee, and the others by leading houses in the various lines of trade. The committee will exercise direction over what lines shall be represented, and the designs of all floats must be submitted to it for approval.

Some of the property-owners in Michigan avenue who were opposed to the erection of the stadium on the lake front are likewise opposed to having the parade in Michigan avenue. But the festival association does not intend to be balked by these property-owners, and will make the line of march include Michigan avenue as originally intended.

Decoration of State Street.

Director W. M. R. French of the Art Institute will lay before the members of the Decoration committee today his plans for the decoration of State street, gained from a study of the decorations in progress in New York City for the reception for Admiral Dewey. Groupings of figures in staff along the street will form the basis of the decorative scheme, and if the committee approves the plan local sculptors will be called upon to submit designs. Two large triumphal arches will span the street at either end of the field of decoration, Van Buren and Lake streets. Between these arches the street will represent one great design, and the business men will be asked to decorate their buildings according to the plans to be adopted.

"I am in hopes some of the sculptors of the city will take sufficient interest to make groupings for the two triumphal arches," said Director French. "In New York the plan of decoration for the Dewey celebration contemplates a massive Dewey arch fashioned closely after the Titus arch. Of course the plans here will be decided largely by the amount of money available. Nevertheless, the two arches should be specimen features of the decorations. Between the two extremes of these arches it is planned to place rostral columns forty feet apart, decorated with staff and Venetian masts, with the prows of galleys running across the crest. These columns will be surmounted by electric lights, which will also be strung across the street. Numerous other decorations are planned to enhance the prospect in State street."

McKinley Committee Is Chosen.

Chairman Truax has decided upon the committee of three citizens who will formally present President McKinley with the invitation to attend the fall festival, but refuses to give the names of the members until he has received their acceptances.

"We are now certain President Diaz of Mexico and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be present, in addition to other guests who have been invited," said Chairman Truax. "Their presence in a measure insures the success of the fall festival. The subscriptions coming in are still liberal, and we expect to have a grand decorative spectacle in State street."

GOLD COMES FROM THE NORTH.

Steamer Cutch Brings One Hundred Prospectors and $400,000 in Treasure.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The steamer Cutch last night arrived with 108 Klondikers. Purser Turner reports $400,000 of treasure on board.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 16.—The steamer Dirigo, with sixty passengers and considerable treasure, arrived today from Alaska. Ferguson, the partner of Alexander McDonald, denies the bankruptcy of McDonald.

News is brought of stampedes from Dawson about Aug. 1 for the vicinity of Selkirk, where two creeks were discovered running from 50 cents to $2 a pan, and for Rock Creek, about thirty-five miles north of Dawson, where a local assayer found values of $1,700 to $3,200 gold.

Ed Brice of Dawson, who has returned from Cape Nome, offers ten claims for $100.

YAQUIS MAKE ANOTHER STAND.

Indians, Driven from Bacum, Are Gathered in Force at Other Points.

Guaymas, Mex., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Yaquis have been driven away from Bacum, which is now occupied by government troops. At Vicam and Cuesta Alta the rebels are in force. They have thrown up earthworks and constructed forts and will make a desperate resistance. The government forces are being pushed to the front. Advices from Turun say that on Saturday the federal troops under General Luis E. Torres met a large force of Yaquis, about two leagues from that place, routing them and killing many.

GUARDING THE LOCKPORT DAM.

Chicago Sanitary Trustees Fear a Possible Attempt to Wreck Controlling Works with Explosives.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Chicago Sanitary Trustees have largely increased their police force along the channel at Lockport, where the controlling works are located, in fear of a possible attempt to blow the bear-trap dam from its hinges.

Trustee Mallette said last night a report had reached the Drainage Canal officers that an attempt might be made to wreck the dam and works at Lockport. Eight extra policemen were detailed at once to guard the works.

Heavy Fire Loss at Jamestown, N. Y.

Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Fire tonight did more than $200,000 damage, destroying the Jamestown cane seat chair factory, Frazer Brothers' livery stable, the Jamestown Ice company's factory, and the Brooklyn flouring mills. The principal losses are: Jamestown Ice company, $100,000; Jamestown Cane Seat Chair company, $100,000; Brooklyn flouring mills, $10,000.

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspepsia—"I know a positive cure for dyspepsia and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cured mine. Neuralgia also stopped." BALDWIN, 104 Oak-st., Binghamton, N. Y.

Tired Feeling—"My appetite was capricious, my liver disordered, and I was tired. Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved it all. I am a friend of miss of female weakness." MRS. ABBIE A. MEARNS, Clayton, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FORGES TO SAVE HONOR OF ARMY.

Mme. Henry Tells How Her Husband Reconstructed the Bordereau.

DREYFUS AND HIS JAILER

Former Minister of the Colonies Defends Cruelty on Devil's Island.

ROGET MAKES A NEW CHARGE

(Continued from first page.)

think so. If so he would have struck higher than Labori. My opinion is it was an assassination by a Camelot, arranged in Paris for a certain price."

"What price? What does it cost to have a man assassinated in France?"

"That depends on the intermediary who arranges it—on how much sticks to his fingers. It depends also on the ability, experience, and commercial intelligence of the assassin selected."

Would Kill Dreyfus for Two Sous.

"A crime of this class might be arranged for anything from 2,000 francs upward. If personal spite or party frenzy is enlisted it might be done for less or for nothing. One of the local gendarmes says he knows of plenty of men in Rennes who would kill Dreyfus for two sous. That is why he is so carefully protected, why all the regulations of the court are so stringent."

"Do you think there was a band of accomplices?"

"No, the assassin acted alone, on his own account. He may, however, have arranged for assistance to escape."

"Shall you catch him?"

"I think so. If we do not catch him in the forest we shall before he gets out of the country. In a day or so I shall know exactly what men answering the description are missing from their accustomed haunts. When we know the man we shall know where to look for him, if he escapes us here."

Camelots a Modern Type.

"Who are the Camelots?"

"They are a comparatively modern criminal type, young looking for their years; prematurely old in crime. They are the class from which most Anarchist assassins in France and Italy come. They do not care a sou about anarchy, and have no principles, but take to anarchy as the best outlet for their criminal instinct and desire to outdo their companions. I would say all our Anarchist assasins are Camelots, but all Camelots are not Anarchists by a long ways."

Roget Taunting and Malicious.

Roget was tauntingly and maliciously insulting on the witness stand this morning.

If Dreyfus had been provoked to an outbreak or attack he probably would have been shot then and there. There is general feeling he will be the next victim.

Like a Martyr of History.

It was impossible to watch he trial today without deeply pitying Dreyfus. It seems as if he was one born to suffer; as if his pain would never end; as if, like the great martyrs of history, he were selected as the agent of some great social change. He suffered today as much as man could. His face paled and flushed; sweat stood on his brow. His voice at the first outbreak was manly and restrained; at the second weary with incessant injustice done him.

When Demange, with dignity and pathos, asked for an adjournment on account of Labori, Carriere, who fills the place of prosecuting attorney, replied with cruel, impish contempt and malice. Carriere is a man with a small, round head, projecting face, and receding forehead. It is a face of marked cunning and malice. The request was, of course, denied.

Dreyfus had to hear Andre Lebon say what he pleased to defend himself for all the cruelties of Devil's Island, practiced at Dreyfus' expense. When asked if he had anything to say Dreyfus' answer was so manly that he won everybody's sympathy.

Dreyfus had to hear the court rule that this tribunal knows nothing of the Court of Cassation, but is acting originally like a Court of Assizes. He had to sit silent under the long, malicious, taunting statement of Roget, who out-Merciered Mercier in his distortion of every trifle and repetition of every bit of malicious gossip.

Nothing Left but Gossip.

There is no testimony left against Dreyfus, but gossip, which an English or American court would never have listened to.

The wonder is what Dreyfus thinks; how he stands it all; what force sustains him.

A clew to what he thinks and feels is that remark of his which was read out in the long report of his life on Devil's Island.

"If I had not a wife and children, I would have long since put a ball through my head; but I must, for their sake, go through to the end."

Even his self-restraint was broken by the malice of Roget, who said in conclusion there was nothing whatever against Esterhazy except the petit bleu.

Dreyfus broke out: "For two hours I have sat here hearing nothing but lies, but this is too much. I can't stand it. It is frightful. I can't stand it! It is frightful! I can't stand it!"

Dreyfus is either made of iron or has the support of some deep faith. There have been few like him in history. His life will surely be epoch-making in France.

BAD IMPRESSION FOR DREYFUS.

Absence of Labori from the Court-Martial Gives the Prosecution an Apparent Advantage.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Rennes, Aug. 16.—The general impression left by today's proceedings is unfavorable, owing to the absence of such cross-examinations as M. Labori would have given MM. Lebon and Guerin, and owing to the fact that General Roget's arguments received no reply. This, however, it is hoped, will prove damaging when M. Demange cross-questions him tomorrow, though M. Demange cannot be said, up to the present, to have shown to any great advantage.

Story of Dreyfus' Sufferings.

The feature of the day's proceedings was the story of the sufferings of Dreyfus on Devil's Island, his prison off the coast of French Guiana. Dreyfus wept in court when the clerk read a document recounting the details of his incarceration.

M. Lebon, the former Minister of the Colonies, a big, red-bearded man, then testified in justification of his instructions to treat Dreyfus rigorously, declaring that the extreme stringency only dated from the time he thought an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoner.

Cause Only for His Honor.

Colonel Jouaust, President of the court-martial, asked Dreyfus if he had any questions to put to the witness, and he replied in an emotional voice:

"No. I am here to defend my honor. I do not wish to speak here of the atrocious suffering, physical and moral, which for five years I, a Frenchman and an innocent man, suffered on the Ile du Diable."

M. Demange asked that the official report of the treatment of Dreyfus on the Ile du Diable, which was published in the newspapers last week, should be read. The clerk of the court did so, and in a sympathetic tone recounted the harrowing tale of Dreyfus' mental and physical sufferings and inhuman treatment on the island.

Deep-drawn breaths of indignation came from the hearers as the reading proceeded. Dreyfus at first watched the faces of the Judges with his usual composure; but gradually, as the story proceeded, and incidents of his awful existence were brought up before him, his eyes grew dim and tears glistened in them and slowly trickled down his cheeks.

Moves Dreyfus to Tears.

Dreyfus could stand it no longer, and for the first time during the trial gave way to his emotions and silently wept. The faces of the audience expressed sympathy with the prisoner's emotion, and even the Captain of gendarmes, sitting beside Dreyfus, turned and gave him a look of unconcealed compassion.

General Mercier, who with M. Lebon was seated in the front row of the witnesses' seats, listened to the reading of the report unmoved, while Colonel Jouaust followed it with an air of bored tolerance.

M. Lebon afterwards returned to the stand and added a few more words in justification of his conduct, and then Colonel Jouaust ordered the next witness to be brought in. All eyes were turned towards the door on the right of the stage, and a moment later the form of a woman, dressed in deep mourning, appeared in the doorway, and, accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, advanced to the platform.

It was the widow of Colonel Henry, the French officer who committed suicide in prison after confessing to forging certain documents in the case. With pale face and hand upraised before the crucifix she took the oath to tell the truth. Mme. Henry is of medium height and has a common caste of features, and certainly could not be described as attractive. She at once put herself at ease, leaning forward, with both hands resting on the rail of the witness' stand. In an attitude of complete self-possession she gave her evidence, accompanying the words with frequent gestures.

Tells of Henry's Forgeries.

Her evidence, however, was of little weight. She admitted the frequent visits of Esterhazy to her husband and said her husband told her he had forged one document "in order to save the honor of the country." She gave her evidence in a matter-of-fact way and was in no wise the sympathetic figure the anti-Dreyfusardites have tried to make her.

General Roget, in undress uniform, followed. His evidence was a vitriolic diatribe against Dreyfus from beginning to end.

The court adjourned until tomorrow on the conclusion of General Roget's monologue.

Prisoner's Earnest Protest.

Colonel Jouaust previously asked Dreyfus if he wished to say anything, and the prisoner, who, during the time of General Roget's fulmination against him, several times made a movement as if to rise and retort, but was waved down by Colonel Jouaust, rose, and, in that voice which is not agreeable in ordinary times, but when strangled with emotion, as it was today, has a thrilling effect on his hearers, he cried, crushing his kepi in his hands:

"My Colonel, it is a frightful thing that every day they tear out my heart and soul without my being able to reply. It is awful torture for an innocent man and a loyal soldier. It is a frightful thing—frightful, frightful."

The audience profoundly stirred, began to applaud, but the applause was quickly suppressed.

M. Demange then announced that he would question General Roget tomorrow.

Story of the Day in Detail.

The following is the evidence in detail:

Ex-Minister of Justice Guerin, the first witness, said he knew absolutely nothing of the facts in the case, but could repeat the surrounding circumstances, which he had already related before the Court of Cassation, if the court-martial desired. Colonel Jouaust, having explained to the witness that the court-martial had no cognizance of previous proceedings, M. Guerin proceeded to repeat his evidence as given before the Court of Cassation, saying that at the end of October, after a Cabinet council, the Premier invited him to his room, where General Mercier joined them, and explained that for some time past documents had been missing from the headquarters staff and that in consequence of inquiries made suspicion attached to Dreyfus.

General Mercier, the witness continued, added that he was convinced Dreyfus was the culprit. He said he founded his conviction on three facts: First, the bordereau, the author of which was undiscovered until Colonel Fabre, on returning from the manœuvers, immediately after he saw the document exclaimed:

"Why, it is Dreyfus' handwriting."

Secondly, the nature of the documents enumerated in the bordereau in conjunction with Dreyfus' employment in different departments proved conclusively, according to General Mercier, that Dreyfus alone had cognizance of all those papers and he alone could have disclosed them.

Thirdly, the dictation test and Dreyfus' perturbation at the time.

Resolves to Prosecute Dreyfus.

General Mercier, M. Guerin then said, in consequence of these convictions, declared his intention to ask the Cabinet to authorize the prosecution of Dreyfus. A special Cabinet met on Nov. 1, 1894, to consider the matter. The witness forgot whether M. Casimir-Perier or M. Dupuy presided. General Mercier handed the Cabinet nothing but the bordereau. After the Minister of War had related his reasons for his suspicions, the Cabinet unanimously authorized the prosecution of Dreyfus. M. Hanotaux alone made some reservations or diplomatic objections, based on the place where the document was found; but it was agreed that in the event of court-martialling Dreyfus measures should be taken to prevent mention of the name of any power.

From that day the witness had learned nothing whatever of the case, personally, as it was in the hands of the military authorities.

M. Guerin, at that time, had never heard of the secret documents and none was ever communicated to the Cabinet. He only learned of the existence of the alleged secret documents during the Zola trial, and only learned of the alleged confession of Dreyfus to Captain Lebrun-Renault from the newspapers. General Mercier never mentioned the confession to the Cabinet.

Treatment of the Prisoner.

M. Lebon, former Minister of the Colonies, was then summoned to testify regarding his treatment of the prisoner. He said that when the Cabinet was asked to intervene in favor of a revision he thought the Executive should not interfere with the judiciary, and his respect for the chose jugée was strengthened by his personal opinion of the culpability of the condemned.

"On my soul and conscience," declared M. Lebon, dramatically, "I say I regard the measures I took relative to the prisoner on the Ile du Diable as warranted, and if I had to repeat them I would not hesitate."

M. Lebon then explained the reasons for the rigorous measures against Dreyfus. He said a certain telegram sent to French Guiana disappeared. It was traced out of France, but immediately it reached the English lines it disappeared, showing, the witness said, that efforts were being made to enable the prisoner to evade the regulations. Rigorous, even painful, measures were thereafter taken to prevent his escape. M. Lebon, therefore, issued orders that, if necessary, the prisoner was to be fired upon. [Sensation.]

Continuing, M. Lebon said he also issued orders that only copies of the letters addressed to the prisoner should be delivered to him, the originals being retained.

Ready to Shoot Dreyfus.

The witness was informed Aug. 10 that an American vessel passed the Iles de Salut and orders were then issued that Dreyfus was to be shot on the slightest alarm.

Referring to the Weyler forgery, which was intended to convey the impression that Dreyfus was in communication with outside sympathizers, M. Lebon said he frankly admitted that he believed in its authenticity, as did Colonel Picquart, until long after its production.

M. Lebon next referred to the numerous rough drafts the prisoner made of his letters before finally dispatching them.

Witnesses Defend Themselves.

At this point M. Demange interrupted the witness and said: "I passed from surprise to surprise. Yesterday it was a witness playing the part of prosecutor. Today one witness defends himself by saying his conscience is tranquil. He is welcome to a tranquil conscience. But ask him if he finds it surprising that this man alone, out there on a lost island, should have poured out his soul on paper? I ask again why you allowed the forged Weyler letter, in which a handwriting was imitated, to reach Dreyfus?"

To this M. Lebon replied:

"We could not give up the original. But the idea never occurred to any agents of the administration to subject Dreyfus to the savage and atrocious treatment which has been spoken of."

Colonel Jouaust, addressing Dreyfus, asked:

"Did you receive the letter just referred to?"

Dreyfus replied:

"Yes, my Colonel."

"What impression did it make on you?"

"I understood nothing of what it contained," answered the prisoner. [Sensation.]

At this juncture some time was occupied in reading a long report from the Minister of the Colonies to the Minister of War giving the various reports of the Governor of French Guiana.

Passages deschibing the dread the prisoner expressed to the doctors when he feared he was losing his reason caused an immense impression. Tears were even seen to glisten in the eyes of General Billot, the former Minister of War.

Insists the Report Is Partial.

At the conclusion of the report, M. Lebon asked leave to explain. He said:

"I do not dispute the accuracy of the report, but it is partial. Reference has been most carefully made to the precarious health of the prisoner. But the doctor never made a communication to me on the subject. I do not hesitate to say that if he had done so I should have given orders to have the prisoner treated as all invalids should be treated. It is with deliberate intent that I have been treated as an executioner."

Colonel Jouaust, turning to Dreyfus, then remarked:

"Have you anything to say in regard to this deposition?"

Then the prisoner said:

"No, my Colonel, I am here to defend my honor. I do not wish to speak here of the atrocious suffering, physical and moral, which, for five years I, a Frenchman and an innocent man, was subjected to on the Ile du Diable."

The remarks of Dreyfus caused intense excitement in court.

The prisoner uttered the words in a loud voice and with tremendous energy, which created a profound sensation.

Mme. Henry on the Stand.

The audience had not recovered from the emotion caused by the scene, when Mme. Henry, in deep mourning, appeared in court and entered the witness-box amid profound silence.

Colonel Jouaust, addressing her, said:

"We thought, madame, that your life in common with your husband, had placed you in a position to give interesting information. I beg you to tell the court what you know."

Mme. Henry deposed that towards the end of September, 1894, after dinner one evening, her husband told her a paper had been handed him as being important. The witness added:

"As he did not return I retired about 11 o'clock, and I asked him, when he returned, why he was later than usual. He undid a narrow, transparent roll of paper and said:

"'There is a serious matter here, which I have been requested to investigate this evening.'

"Shortly afterwards he reëntered the room, holding papers and a letter which he had just pieced together. He placed them all in his hat, in order not to forget them in the morning. He left on horseback, as customary, the following morning, saying he had to see Colonel Sandherr as soon as possible."

"What was his impression on seeing the bordereau?" asked Colonel Jouaust. The witness replied that Colonel Henry did not know the author of it, but said perhaps Colonel Fabre or Colonel d'Abboville knew.

Continuing, Mme. Henry said:

"When my husband returned from the Cherche Midi prison, after taking Dreyfus there, I asked why he was on duty, and he answered:

"'I have just carried out the most painful task an officer can have. I have taken to the Cherche Midi an officer accused of the frightful crime of treason.' Without naming Dreyfus he added: 'I beg you not to speak of it for some time. He is an unfortunate fellow.'"

"In the letter your husband wrote you before his death," said Colonel Jouaust, "he used the words: 'What a misfortune to have met such a wretch!'"

To this the witness replied:

"No, he did not say that. He said:

"'You know very well in whose interests I acted,' meaning that he acted in the interests of the country. He used to say to me: 'For thirty-three years I have never acted except in the interest of the country.'"

Forgery to Save the Army.

Mme. Henry then remarked:

"You know his sentiments, gentlemen. He committed forgery on account of Colonel Picquart's proceedings, and it was in order to save the army, compromised by the dishonesty of its enemies." [Profound sensation.]

"Did you ever hear," Colonel Jouaust asked the witness, "of a letter Colonel Henry is said to have addressed to Major Esterhazy?"

"Never," replied Mme. Henry.

Mme. Henry, before concluding her testimony, returned to the subject of the forgery. She evidently thought she could exonerate her husband by saying he believed he was justified, in the interests of the country, in inserting in the existing dossier new and convincing material, proof of which had reached him verbally a few days before.

Turning to M. Demange, the witness added: "You understand what I meant."

"No," promptly replied counsel for the defense.

In answer to a question of Colonel Jouaust, Mme. Henry declared she did not know the name of the person who had given her husband this verbal information.

On leaving the witness box Mme. Henry looked sternly at the prisoner.

Roget a Vehement Witness.

General Roget followed. He traversed the old ground, giving his reasons for his conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus. He declared there was no charge against Esterhazy, with the exception of the resemblance of his handwriting to that of the bordereau.

However, the witness added, there had been a new fact since the judgment of the Court of Cassation—namely: Esterhazy's confession that he wrote the bordereau. But, he added, Esterhazy advanced and withdrew his confession intermittently. If Esterhazy had rendered services to the intelligence department there would have been traces of them in the cash book. But no money had been paid Esterhazy, though, even supposing he worked out of pure benevolence, he would have been paid. Yet there was no trace of such payments. Esterhazy had said he wrote the bordereau under the orders of Colonel Sandherr.

Defends Sandherr's Memory.

"But," declared General Roget, "I, who knew Colonel Sandherr well, declare it is false. Colonel Sandherr was absolutely incapable of such an order. I add that it is inadmissible, because Colonel Sandherr was the last person to know of the existence of the bordereau, which was received in the ordinary way. This bordereau was handed to Colonel Henry and was brought by him to the Intelligence department. It was shown to others by Colonel Henry after he had pieced it together. Colonel Sandherr only saw it later.

"Esterhazy has also said the document was stolen from an embassy and brought by a porter. It is false to say the Intelligence department ever had any relations with a porter of that embassy. It is possible Esterhazy is preparing some surprises for us between now and the end of the trial. They won't disturb me any more than other surprises."

Referring to the question of the complicity of Henry and Esterhazy, the witness said:

"If Henry had been the accomplice of Esterhazy, how can it be admitted that he himself brought the bordereau, which might have caused him to be suspected, to the Intelligence department?"

Roget Grows More Excited.

General Roget, who was becoming more and more excited, frequently wiped the perspiration from his brow and moistened his lips with water.

At this point the General thought it desirable to make a declaration that he did not desire it to be said that he questioned the good faith of some of the witnesses who had been heard. He added:

"I make this statement so that there shall be no misunderstanding and in order that my words be not misinterpreted. Nevertheless, their testimony is open to criticism, even as our utterances are criticised."

Continuing, the witness said: "M. Casimir-Perier deposed before the Court of Cassation that an Ambassador called to demand an official denial of the statement that important documents were found at his embassy. The Ambassador, however, knew it was a fact. But, admitting that he did not know it, there is nothing surprising in the occurrence in view of the facility with which Attaché 'A' (I don't mention his name, as the Minister has forbidden it), allowed compromising letters to lie around. I read one such letter, which was very compromising to a person whose name I cannot mention. Why, therefore, should not the bordereau go astray?"

Sure It Refers to Dreyfus.

The witness said he then felt great uneasiness in regard to the document containing the words "Cette canaille de D——."

A certain military attaché, said the General later on in his testimony, informed Colonel Sandherr that there was some one who imitated his handwriting perfectly. The name of "Dubois," the witness said, was found in the correspondence of the military attachés.

"Dubois," the General explained, was an "unfortunate" who futilely tried to sell the secret of the smokeless powder used in the French army.

"If," said General Roget, "no other person can be found to whom the initial 'D' can apply, to whom does it then apply?"

As he made this remark the witness faced about and looked fixedly at the prisoner, who, however, merely shrugged his shoulders.

"Now," continued the General, "the explanations furnished on this point by M. Trarieux (former Minister of Justice), troubled me somewhat, but I do not insist."

Here General Roget paused, the excitement under which he was laboring being almost uncontrollable. In a thick, choking voice, he continued: "And yet, in the presence of disinterested testimony like mine, you will not allow preference to be shown to the evidence of persons who have benefited by treason."

Roget Breaks Down.

At this point the General broke down and tears streamed down his cheeks.

Resuming his testimony, the General set to work in the effort to prove the guilt of Dreyfus. He declared there were traces of treason in every paragraph of the bordereau and that Dreyfus alone, not Esterhazy, could have been acquainted with the plans it contained. He criticised the deposition of Major Hartmann of the Twenty-second Artillery, in regard to this point.

The witness then traversed the old ground, trying to prove that Dreyfus alone was aware of the secrets of the new artillery guns, of the plans for the concentration of troops, and of the contents of the firing manual. He then endeavored to show that Colonel Picquart had recourse to fraudulent methods, with the intent of incriminating some one other than Dreyfus, and declared Picquart spent 100,000 francs with the object of organizing a campaign of surveillance "of an unfortunate officer who was guiltless." This 100,000 francs, he added, was a reserve accumulated by Colonel Sandherr by strict economy from the funds at the disposal of the War office. This reserve had entirely disappeared.

Makes Attack on Picquart.

In response to gestures of contradiction from M. Demange, General Roget admitted the figures quoted were perhaps exaggerated. the witness next accused Colonel Picquart of suppressing documents tending to compromise Dreyfus.

Outburst from Dreyfus.

As the General was evidently greatly fatigued, Colonel Jouaust suggested that he continue his testimony tomorrow. The Colonel then addressed the prisoner, asking him if he had anything to say in reply to General Roget. Dreyfus replied:

"No, my Colonel. It is frightful that, day after day, for hours, I should thus have my heart, my soul, and my very entrails torn without being permitted to reply. It is a terrible torture to impose upon an innocent and loyal soldier. It is a frightful thing! frightful! frightful!"

This outburst caused a great sensation. The audience, profoundly stirred, began to applaud, but the applause was quickly suppressed.

Colonel Jouaust pointed out to Dreyfus that he had been given an opportunity to speak at the end of every deposition and that the court would continue to do so.

The court then adjourned.

As the prisoner passed out in front of the seats assigned to the representatives of the press his face was pale but animated. He seemed to be in a state of great nervous excitement and in a furious temper.

Will Again Ask Postponement.

Tonight it is understood that Maître Demange will tomorrow repeat the application for an adjournment, in consequence of a hint that the Government Commissary, Major Carriere, has received instructions not to oppose it.

Mornard May Succeed Labori.

Maître Mornard, who represented Mme. Dreyfus in the revision proceedings before the Court of Cassation, has been summoned to replace Maître Labori until the latter is able to return to his post. M. Mornard is expected to appear in court tomorrow. He is, however, a poor substitute for Labori.

ARE BITTER AGAINST DREYFUS.

Catholic Citizens of Rennes Angered by the Suppression of Their Open Air Festival.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY EMILY CRAWFORD TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Rennes, Aug. 16.—[Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.]—The Bretons are first cousins of the Irish, though without Irish wit and gayety. But they have a greater taste for personal adornment and picturesque costumes. They are like the Irish in their sympathy with outlaws, especially if the outlawry be due to serving a cause by unlawful means dear to the common people.

We see this in the vain attempts of the police to seize the man who shot M. Labori in the back. The whole country has been vainly scoured for him, but, as all the country folk refuse to give information or only speak to mislead, the police will probably go on searching fruitlessly.

The Catholic feeling of the whole district has been aroused against Dreyfus, and runs higher than ever since the Archbishop issued a pastoral announcing that no open air procession in honor of the Virgin must take place at the festival of the Assumption. He has ordered the clergy, in the interest of peace, to confine the procession to the Cathedral and other churches.

The general conclusion deduced from the Episcopal pastoral has been that the Dreyfusards, who are either Jews, free-thinkers, or blasphemers, intended to insult religion and breed disturbances. As a consequence a sullen feeling is shown.

As a matter of fact, nobody more deeply regrets the interdiction of the Assumption procession in the former capital of Brittany than the friends of Dreyfus, particularly his friends in the press. The latter had hoped to find the procession rich in local color and an interesting subject for dispatches.

Labori in Better Quarters.

Maître Labori had been living in a house unsheltered from the sun and in a rather busy quarter. It was thought desirable to transfer him to a more quiet suburb, and he is now at Professor Basch's house, quite in the country, though close to Rennes. It is an old-fashioned homestead, built of granite and snugly slated, with a farmyard on one side and on the other a large, old-fashioned shady garden. The place is surrounded by high walls that might stand a siege.

The removal took place on a hand ambulance cart, which one man drew and two pushed. Labori suffered fearfully on the way, the bullet still being imbedded in the dorsal muscle. There is, however, no fever, though he chafes dreadfully at losing the opportunity to tackle the military witnesses.

It has been remarked that the Dreyfus case brings him fame and bad luck. Since he first concerned himself with it he has been attacked with pleurisy and typhoid fever, and now he is shot in the back.

Witnesses on Day's Program.

Today's witnesses were Senator Guerin, who was Colonial Minister at the time Dreyfus was sent to Cayenne; Mme. Henry, widow of the suicide; and M. Lebon, who was Colonial Minister for more than two years, and who ordered the palisade, or high fence, to be placed around the hut on the Isle of Devils.

Guerin is a provincial attorney in Carpentras, where they know nothing of the Dreyfus case except what they have learned from the papers. I happen to know that he was acquainted with the prisoner's late father, who was naturalized a Frenchman at Carpentras in 1873, where two of his three daughters have since married. This possibly accounts for the tone of kind feeling in M. Guerin's deposition.

Calls Mme. Henry Vulgar.

Mme. Henry, dressed in deep mourning, came from the convent where she is staying. She says her age is 26. She is commonplace and vulgar, and shows in her figure and complexion that she shared the good cheer of which the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry was so fond.

There was little in her evidence. I noticed two lies. One was that she saw Henry one night at the dining-room table pasting the bordereau on a sheet of gummed paper, and that it was torn in small fragments. Now, the photograph I was shown of it—the photograph which was done for the Intelligence department—shows it was simply torn halfway across and was not in fragments.

The other lie was that Esterhazy was not known to Henry before the Picquart duel, but she afterward admitted that Henry knew Esterhazy many years previously in Tunis. She was scarcely audible, but it hardly mattered, as she delivered herself of a lot of fustian about Henry's patriotism and devotion to the army.

Dead Set Against Dreyfus.

General Roget, like all the other Generals who preceded him, came as a witness, but he acted as a public prosecutor. He was dead set against the unfortunate Dreyfus, who must have been tortured while the General went on with statements, deductions, innuendoes, and suggestions that were all jam to all the officers present.

If Roget was not speaking in good faith, his statement was infamously wicked. But he made a point. Major Hartmann, who testified before the Court of Cassation about the gun mentioned in the bordereau, said it had been tested in 1890 and that every one knew all about it in 1894. This Roget denied, and the President of the court-martial, who is an artillery officer, seemed to indorse him.

According to Roget the gun had been tested in 1894 only and spoken of in only one journal, the Yacht, the editor of which, Captain Weyl, was then an intimate friend of Esterhazy. "Who was this Weyl?" said Roget. "He was the uncle by marriage of Mathieu Dreyfus."

The accused quivered with rage, like one half impaled, and, starting up, he protested at having to sit still for two hours while tortured by a witness who tore his very heart out.

Colonel Jouast's manner had relaxed on the two previous days, but when the circumstance of Weyl making the revelation about the gun was mentioned it hardened into the utmost severity.

Brazens Out His Charges.

M. Lebon brazened out the charges that he had sent barbarously cruel orders to Devil's Island. At the same time it looks from his evidence as if a serious plan for enabling Dreyfus to escape was on foot. Had he escaped in 1899 M. Lebon would have seemed to all of France an accomplice of the "traitor." The former Minister of the Colonies seemed inspired merely by the instinct of self-preservation—our guardian angel in the material but never in the moral order.

Lebon is a sanctimonious prig, a Protestant, but of the sort known in France as "Jesuitical Protestants." He wrote a poor history of France for a series published in London. His evidence told more against himself than against Dreyfus.

Don't think you have drunk the so pine wines of wines until you have tried Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

M. LEBON, AUTHOR OF CRUELTIES TO DREYFUS.

The recital yesterday of his inhuman orders regarding the treatment of the Devil's Island prisoner was one of several sensational scenes of a day in the Dreyfus trial.

MADAME MARGUERITE LABORI

This former Halifax (N. S.) girl has won the sympathy and admiration of the world by her conduct before and after the shooting of her husband, the defender of Dreyfus.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

GOOD COFFEE.

Recipe for the Best Coffee.

Take of T. & T. Coffee

1 tablespoonful, add 1 cup cold water for each person to be served; one egg; let boil for ten minutes.

Important: Always use T. & T. Coffee and always grind just before using.

NOTE: T. & T. Coffee is packed only in 1-lb. and 2-lb. sealed tin cans by Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., of Chicago, and is sold by grocers generally.

Final wind-up of our golf-cycle suits, in plaids and checks; been $10, $12, $14, $15; now $5.

Fair range of sizes: 32 to 42; if you find a fit you find a bargain.

Negligee Shirts, $1 and $1.50 qualities, now 50 cents; Golf Hose, $1 to $1.50 qualities, now 50 cents; Belts, 25 and 50 cent qualities, now 10 cents; Caps, 50c, 75c, and $1 qualities, now 25c.

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"ATWOOD BUILDING,"
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A SPECIAL LINE

of medium fall weight Trousering and Coat and Vest patterns.

Fancy Worsted Trousers to order, $5. Black and Oxford Vicuna Coat and Vest to order, $15.

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For headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease.

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

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Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

COGAN'S GIFTS COSTLY.

HIS WILDNESS, HOWEVER, IS EXAGGERATED BY UMPIRE MANASSAU.

New Pitcher, Formerly an Alderman of Newark, Makes His Debut with the Chicago Club and Loses the Game—Orioles Are Unable to Bat His Delivery, but Bases on Balls and Bad Fielding Bring Defeat — McGraw Is the Star of the Contest.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	66	37	.640	Chicago	53	46	.535
Boston	62	38	.620	Pittsburg	50	50	.500
Philadelphia	59	39	.618	Louisville	44	56	.440
Baltimore	59	39	.602	New York	42	56	.429
Cincinnati	55	44	.556	Washington	32	67	.347
St. Louis	53	46	.545	Cleveland	31	67	.163

Yesterday's Games.

Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.
New York, 7; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 5.
Louisville, 8; Boston, 7.
Boston, 12; Louisville, 8.

Games Today.

Chicago at Baltimore.
Pittsburg at Washington.
Louisville at Boston.
Cleveland at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

NEW PITCHER IS GIVEN A TRIAL.

Poor Fielding, Coupled with His Wildness, Gives the Orioles the Victory.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—John, alias "Muggsy," McGraw today demonstrated the superiority of brain over brawn, and by his own efforts, artful dodges, and by outdoing umpires won a game from Chicago. Of the six runs the Orioles made McGraw made four, stretched four bases on balls and reached first once because of an error. Besides he stole four bases and wound up his solo act by stealing home in the eighth and finishing with a slide across the plate. All this demoralized Burns' Baltimore aggregation, and the Survivors batted piteously with their hands and blundered laughably.

But for McGraw's weird performances the game would have been almost featureless, although close, but Alderman Dick Cogan, with the able assistance of Manassau, gave eight free passes to first, and although the Orioles could not hit the new twirler at all, they combined with fluke hits by Demont and Holmes, yielded half a dozen tallies.

Manassau Severe on Cogan.

The Survivors poked away monotonously at Kilson's curves, and managed to smash nine balls. Lieut. Lucas, in print, but Manassau in chargeable with exaggerating Cogan's gift record. The ways of Robinson and McGraw are full of guile, and today the leaders of the Orioles went after Manassau, and, before the game was fairly started, Manassau's vocabulary was limited to "ball" when the Orioles were at bat. McGraw kept snarling at McGarr until he gave the Orioles all within the provisions.

The Survivors had no chance to win, but it is necessary to explain why Alderman Cogan, late of Newark, was so wild. Even with his handicap Cogan might have shut out the Orioles but for the villainous fielding, to which he contributed not a little.

Chicago started well. Green drew a base and Wolverton defeated a high foul to Clarke to right. Green passed to third on Robinson's high throw and scored on Merritt's hit. Merritt blundered over first, but managed to wriggle safe back to the base, only to be called out. From that to the end Chicago's offensive play was weak.

Demont made two clever stops, and in the seventh Brodie made two beautiful catches of line drives.

Infield Plays Badly.

Chicago's inner line of defense gave a wonderful exhibition of how the game should not be played. Cogan made his début by permitting McGraw and Holmes to walk, Manassau assisting, but no runs came. The team managed to worry through the second inning without being scored upon, but it finally came in the third.

Manassau and Cogan again permitted McGraw and Holmes to walk. Cogan hit Demont, Manassau not assisting. Brodie poked a high bounder towards third, Cogan butting into Wolverton, and the ball rolled safe. With the bases still full, the Survivors made a resolute stand and staved off further scores. Keister hit to Cogan and Holmes was put out at the plate, Shockard hit at Everitt and Demont was headed off, and Crisham went out, leaving the bases still full.

The fourth brought more misery. Cogan, Manassau assisting, gave Robinson and Kitson bases, but "Robby" tried to steal and was caught. McGraw hit to Magoon, who fumbled. Kitson stole with McGraw and Donahue threw him out at third by five feet, but the throw failed to touch his man. Holmes struck out, but to cap the climax Demont hit a small bounder to Cogan, who fumbled, recovered, and threw to first, but Everitt muffed the ball and two more tallies were registered.

With two out in the sixth, McGraw drew another base, stole, and took third when Everitt failed to hold Holmes' vicious drive. Holmes stole and Demont dropped a fly over Magoon and reached second before Hartes could get to the ball.

McGraw was awarded a base by Manassau in the eighth. Holmes hit to Cogan, who, with time to spare, threw wild at Everitt, and while Everitt was holding the ball McGraw set the crowd wild by making a sudden dash and crossing the plate on his shirt stud before the ball could reach Donahue. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HB	LB
Cogan, c.	4	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Everitt, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magoon, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Dunleavy, rf.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green, 3b.	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wolverton, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Robinson, 1b.	3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilson, p.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	2	2	18	8	1	0	1	0	0

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HB	LB
McGraw, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
Holmes, lf.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Demont, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Brodie, cf.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keister, 1b.	4	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shockard, c.	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crisham, rf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cogan, p.	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Manassau, ss.	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	3	3	21	9	1	2	2	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Attendance—2,000. Two-base hits—Donahue, Demont. Hit by pitched ball—Demont. Struck out—Kilson, 1; by Cogan, 2. Umpires—Manassau and McGarr. Time of game—1:30.

BOSTON WINS AND LOSES.

Phillipi Shuts Out the Champions with Three Hits in the First Game.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 16.—Phillipi proved a puzzle in the first game today. Boston's batting order threw with a total of five bases. In the second both Woods and Watkins were easy, while Hickman gave enough bases on balls to lose three ordinary games, but batted him to the ninth. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HB	LB
Long, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duffy, cf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	4	0	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Yeager, rf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen, c.	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fraser, p.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	0	1	1	24	7	0	0	0	0	0

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HB	LB
Hickman, rf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hamilton, cf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woods, c.	4	0	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Watkins, lf.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b.	4	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Long, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dolan, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Phillipi, p.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	0	2	2	24	10	0	0	3	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Woods, Watkins. Sacrifice hits—Lowe, Tenney, Bergen, Phillipi. Stolen bases—Lowe, Tenney, Yeager, Hickman, Woods, Watkins, Collins, Long. Double plays—Lowe-Tenney, Collins-Long-Stahl. First base on balls—By Fraser, 3; by Phillipi, 3. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4; Boston, 4. Struck out—By Fraser, 2; by Phillipi, 1. Wild pitch—Fraser. Time—1:30. Umpires—Gaffney and Latham.

Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 2.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The exiles were a mark for Brooklyn today, being shut out until the ninth, when Donovan, who was sent in to give Hughes a rest, permitted them to score a brace of runs. Hughes was invincible while he occupied the box. Sullivan was hit on the thumb by a pitched ball and retired. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Hartley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	Kelley, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Sullivan, ss.	0	0	0	1	1	Daly, 2b.	2	1	1	2	0
Hemphill, rf.	0	0	0	0	1	Anderson, 1b.	2	1	11	0	0
McAleer, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1	Dahlen, ss.	2	1	4	5	0
Lockh'd, 3b.	0	1	3	7	1	Casey, 3b.	1	1	1	4	1
Tucker, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0	Farrell, c.	1	2	8	2	0
Sugden, c.	0	0	2	2	0	Hughes, p.	0	2	1	2	1
Bates, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Donovan, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	2	7	23	15	5	Totals.	13	13	27	15	2

*Farrell out; interfered with batted ball.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Brooklyn	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	3	*	—13

Three-base hit—Keeler. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Hughes. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By Hughes, 6; by Donovan, 1. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Stolen bases—Lockhead, Keeler, Daly, Anderson. First base on balls—By Bates, 9; by Hughes, 3; by Donovan, 2. Double plays—Lockhead-Tucker-Sugden; McAllister-Tucker; Keeler-Anderson. Passed ball—Farrell. Time—2:01. Umpires—Swartwood and Dwyer. Attendance—1,400.

Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 5.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Overconfidence on the part of McFarland and errors by the Senators gave Pittsburg the game today. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

Washing'n.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	2	2	1	0	McCar'y, cf.	2	2	3	0	1
McGann, 1b.	1	1	12	2	2	Willis's, 3b.	1	2	0	0	0
Ryan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	McCr'y, lf.	1	2	5	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Bowe'n, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Ather'n, 3b.	0	2	2	3	1	Schriver, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Bonner, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0	Fraser, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Padden, ss.	0	0	2	3	0	Donov'n, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Duncan, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Madison, ss.	1	0	1	2	1
McFar'd, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Leever, p.	1	0	0	1	0
*Meyer	0	0	0	0	0						
†Barry	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	5	7	27	12	3	Totals	7	9	27	12	2

*Batted for Duncan. †Batted for McFarland.

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0—5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	*—7

Two-base hits—Williams, McCreery, Slagle. Double plays—Atherton-McGann; Bonner-Padden-McGann. First base on balls—McFarland, 2; off Leever, 3. Hit by pitched ball—McCarthy. Struck out—By McFarland, 2; by Leever, 2. Passed ball—Duncan. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 5. Time—2:10. Umpires—O'Day, and Hunt.

Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16.—A triple, two doubles, and two singles in the fifth inning gave the Phillies today's game. Powell had been effective up to that time. In the seventh McBride took his place on the rubber. Fraser kept St. Louis hits scattered. Attendance, 5,191. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Phillies.	R	B	P	A	E
Demitt, 3b.	2	2	2	2	0	Thomas, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Childs, ss.	0	2	2	3	0	Cooley, ss.	1	1	2	2	0
Heidrick, rf.	1	3	2	0	0	Delehanty, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Burkett, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
Cartwright, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Donlin, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Miller, cf.	0	1	3	0	1	M'Farl'd, c.	0	2	3	2	0
Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Wallace, 1b.	0	0	13	1	0	Dolan, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Powell, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Fraser, p.	1	1	0	2	1
McBride, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	4	10	24	17	1	Totals	9	12	27	18	4

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	3	—9

Stolen bases—Delehanty, Heidrick, Thomas, Delehanty. Two-base hits—Heidrick (2), Burkett, Delehanty, McFarland, Fraser. Three-base hit—Flick. Double play—Powell-Childs-Cross. Passed balls—Donlin; Cross-Goeckel; Dolan-Goeckel. First base on balls—Off Powell, 3; off Fraser, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Demitt, Childs, Cooley. Struck out—By Fraser, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Time—2:15. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 2.

New York, Aug. 16.—New York outplayed Cincinnati at every point today. Carrick's pitching was a notable feature, as well as was the locals' timely batting. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	2	5	0	0	McBride, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Grady, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	Smith, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	1	7	0	Beckley, lb.	0	0	0	0	0
Joyce, lb.	2	0	10	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	3	4	3	0	McPhee, 2b.	1	2	1	1	0
Foster, rf.	2	1	0	0	0	Steinf't, ss.	1	0	1	5	2
Seymour, c.	0	1	7	0	0	Corcoran, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Carrick, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Hahn, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	7	14	27	14	3	Totals	2	7	24	9	4

New York	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

First base by errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 1; by Hahn, 5. Three-base hit—Foster. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Doyle, Foster, Steinfeldt. Stolen bases—Doyle, Gleason, Smith, Steinfeldt. Umpires—Keefe and McDonald. Time—1:45. Attendance—1,900.

SAYS THAT THE PLAYERS SHIRK.

Jimmy Ryan Asserts Some Members of the Chicago Team Do Not Try to Work.

Jimmy Ryan returned yesterday from the East. He says he expects to be able to play in the double header here Sunday with Cleveland and Louisville. To newspaper men Ryan had little to say about the team, but others he told some plain truths about the condition of the nine. He declared many of the men on the team were absolutely indifferent and were staying out of the game when there was no reason in the world for it. "Had I not known that others were 'soldiering,'" said Jimmie, "I would have felt more like trying to stick to the game."

Ryan said that Griffith is going to make one of the greatest pitchers in the profession. He is a hard, earnest worker," said Jimmie, "and where others would want to loaf without cause he would be willing to go in and pitch if he were sick."

Both President Hart and President Johnson were not at their offices yesterday, and it was announced that Mr. Johnson was out of the city on some mission the nature of which he did not care to make public.

"In seventh place, eh?" said Captain Anson yesterday. "Well, I guess they'll find Anson might have been worse so bad after all, with the knocker always at work, and Ryan failing from grace to the tune of a margin of only one game."

"Artie" Ball and Pitcher Harley Parker have both quit the Minneapolis club and are in Chicago. In the meantime, Manager Wilmot is in trouble up to his ears.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE

Hogriever's Daring Base Running and Timely Batting Give Indianapolis Victory.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	60	34	.638	St. Paul	46	64	.460
Minneapolis	61	40	.604	Milwaukee	43	52	.453
G. Rapids	53	40	.570	Buffalo	39	57	.406
Detroit	50	48	.510	Kansas City	39	60	.393

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 16.—Hogriever's daring base running and timely hitting behind Scott gave the Indians a victory today. Gaston was upset by a steal of the plate in the seventh and lost his nerve. Score:

Indianap's.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Hogriev'r, rf.	1	1	4	0	0	Barrett, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Flynn, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Schall, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Motz, 1b.	0	1	12	1	1	Dungan, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Ward, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Dillard, 2b.	0	1	4	1	1
Allen, ss.	0	1	2	5	0	Slater, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0
Stewart, 2b.	0	1	5	6	2	Ryan, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Hickey, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Barry, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	4	1	0	Haggerty, ss.	0	1	1	6	0
Scott, p.	0	0	1	4	0	Shaw, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						Gaston, p.	0	0	1	0	1
						*Frisk	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	5	32	17	3	Totals	2	4	24	20	2

*Batted for Gaston in the ninth.

Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Allen, Scott, Kahoe, Dungan. Double plays—Stewart-Motz (2); Slater-Ryan; Gaston-Ryan-Slater. Passed balls—Gaston, Umpire—Sheridan. Time—1:45. Attendance—1,500.

St. Paul, 12; Minneapolis, 0.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 16.—The Millers' inability to hit Fisher and their costly errors made the slaughter complete today. The score:

Min'apolis.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf.	0	0	1	1	0	Houtz, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Ranze, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Geier, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
Wilmot, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1	Geier, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Andrus, 3b.	0	0	1	3	3	Hart, rf.	2	2	3	0	0
Casey, ss.	0	0	1	0	3	Lally, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0
Smith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Vaughn, lb.	1	1	0	0	0
Ab'chio, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0	Shugart, ss.	1	0	1	4	0
Clark, c.	0	0	6	0	0	Spies, c.	1	1	7	1	0
Hutch'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Fisher, p.	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	0	0	27	4	7	Totals	12	11	27	8	3

Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—12

Two-base hits—Geier, Hart, Vaughn. Sacrifice hits—Houtz. Time—1:45. Attendance—2,500. Umpires—Brennan and Cantillon.

Grand Rapids, 9; Buffalo, 0.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Grand Rapids played an errorless game and this with Waddell's pitching shut Buffalo out. Score:

G. Rapids.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Geiss, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Kerr, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Crawford, 2b.	2	2	2	2	0	Levitt, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
Sullivan, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	Dillon, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tebeau, lb.	1	1	10	0	0	Hall, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Carlisle, 3b.	2	2	0	2	0	Cookman, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Hastings, ss.	0	0	0	3	0	Schriver, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Buckley, c.	0	1	4	0	0	Stockle, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Waddell, p.	1	2	1	0	0	Gray, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	15	27	8	0	Totals	0	3	21	10	0

Grand Rapids	3	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0—9
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Tebeau (2). Knoll. Three-base hits—Crawford, Sullivan. Home run—Tebeau. Stolen bases—Geiss (2), Crawford, Sullivan (2), Tebeau, Hastings (2), Buckley (2), Waddell (2). Double plays—Crawford-Tebeau; Hastings-Crawford-Tebeau. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 1; off Gray, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Waddell, 1. Time—1:50.

Athletic Notes.

Advices from New York say that Frank Ives' condition is not improving.

Cassius Anderson will probably make a match with Lewis Jerome at Dreamwold Gardens, and he has issued a challenge to Jerome to run a mile race for $500 a side. Jerome is now in Troy at the home of his father, and has not replied to the challenge.

JOHN R. GENTRY WINNER.

BEATS JOE PATCHEN AND SEARCHLIGHT AT ROCHESTER.

Big Pacing Match Results in an Easy Triumph for the Bay, Who Reduces the Track Record to 2:03¼—Benneville Captures a Good Sprinting Race at Hawthorne, and a Killing Is Also Made with Caloocan—Royal Baron Beaten at Glens Falls.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—John R. Gentry proved himself superior to Joe Patchen and Searchlight at today's three-cornered race at the Rochester driving park. The event between the sturdy pacing rivals of the grand circuit track was for a purse of $3,000, and it attracted widespread attention, sporting men from all parts of the country being on hand to see the contest. Gentry was in splendid form and showed himself easily better than his rivals. Eight thousand people were in the stands when the three horses got away in the first heat after scoring five times.

Never has such a day been seen in turf circles in Rochester. The crowd was a conglomeration of sports, business-men, politicians, and even clergymen, to say nothing of the women. Enthusiasm was intense and restless.

The track was in fair condition; it was not fast; nor was it slow. A stiff north wind blew direct over the start, so the horses lost going over the first quarter. The air was clear and brisk. The sky was bright.

Joe Patchen Not in Condition.

As to condition of the horses, Searchlight was fit for the race of his career. He looked the thoroughbred. His eyes glistened and he seemed keyed up to any strain. Patchen was not in the best of trim. As a turfite put it: "He was not in condition for a bruising race." Gentry never looked better. His friends cheered to the echo when he pranced proudly down the stretch in a practice spurt.

Searchlight was driven by McCarthy, Gentry by Andrews. Hawes held the ribbons over Patchen.

A hurricane of cheers drowned the shouts of the venders away in the distance, when Searchlight proudly stepped out from the paddock on to the track. Patchen trailed. Then Gentry pranced up to the judges' stand. Patchen got the pole. Gentry was sandwiched in next to Searchlight. The gong sounded.

Gentry was a length behind at the start, but Andrews nodded to President Archer, the starter, to "let them go," and Archer did. Patchen had the pole and Searchlight was on the outside. The latter two stallions kept neck and neck until the three-quarters pole was reached, with Gentry still a length behind.

Here Andrews urged the Goshen bay and he shot down the home stretch like lightning, overtaking his rivals 100 yards from the wire. Patchen dropped into second place and then Gentry passed him, and the last fifty yards was a pretty race between the bay and Searchlight. McCarthy used the whip, but it was no use. Gentry shot ahead and went under the wire a neck ahead of the New Haven favorite. The time, 2:03¼, which establishes a new track record, the old record being 2:04½, made by Robert J.

Searchlight the Opening Favorite.

Betting in the first heat favored Searchlight, but Gentry's win sent the latter's stock up, and for the second heat the odds were 20 to 15 on Gentry.

The horses got away on the first score in the second heat. Searchlight broke just after the starter gave the word and he did not recover in time to get in the race. All the way around he kept from two to five lengths behind. Patchen led at the quarter and half by a nose. At the three-quarter pole the Gentry horse forged forward and came down the home stretch in elegant style, winning the heat and race, making the quarter in 2094 seconds. Time of heat, 2:04¼. Searchlight gained as the wire was neared, but McCarthy's efforts to get the brown stallion into second place were unavailing. The summary:

John R. Gentry, b. s., by Ashland Wilkes [Andrews] 1 1
Joe Patchen, blk. s., by Patchen Wilkes [Hawes] 2 2
Searchlight, br. s., by Darknight [McCarthy] 3 3

TIME.

:30¼	1:01	1:32½	2:03¼
:31	1:01¼	1:34¾	2:04¼

2:08 pace, purse $500:

Cora Wilkes, b. m., by Clay [Dumond] 1 1 1
Hydrogen, b. h., by Netrogen [McCarthy] 3 2 2
Star Hal, br. h., by Brunoha [Markham] 2 3dis

TIME—2:16; 2:15¾.

Third race, 2:15 trot, purse $500:

Laurels, c. f., by Prodigal [McCarthy] 1 1 1
Hilda S., c. m., by Sidney [Andrews] 2 2 2

Time—2:16; 2:15¾.

Running race, half-mile heats:

Lamar 1 1
Dagobert 2 2

Time—:51; :51.

Will Meet Star Pointer in New York.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—For the first time this year Star Pointer [1:59¼], John R. Gentry [2:00¼], Joe Patchen [2:01¾], and Searchlight [2:03¼], will start in the same race at the inaugural meeting of the Empire City Trotting club on the new Westchester track. They will race in a free-for-all pacing event for a purse of $4,000. The race will be best two in three. The contest is scheduled for Wednesday, Sept. 6, the third day of the trotting and pacing carnival. Some changes have been made in the original program for this meeting. The 2:04 pace, in the events to which entries close Aug. 21, has been changed to a 2:05 pace and the race put over to Saturday, Sept. 9, the last day of the meeting. The 2:14 trot has been transferred to Sept. 7, and the Bronx Stake will be trotted Sept. 5.

OWYHEE BEATS ROYAL BARON.

Trotting and Pacing Events at Glens Falls Result in Some Surprises.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Scott Hudson, the Kentucky driver, broke his streak of hard luck by landing the 2:15 pace this afternoon with Blaze Boy. It was the first time the blonde hustler from Lexington had shown in front since he joined the procession at Cleveland. His candidate was overlooked in the betting.

Hudson

...ORE BEST.

...RIES IN RAVIS-...NTEST.

...ifying Round in ...rnament Is 83— ...ompetitions De... ...atches and Many ... Decided—Skokie ...s in the Walden ...e for Today.

...resent holder of the ...he lowest score at ...in the qualifying ... of the trophy for ...gures for the eight-... Besides McCaw- ...features were the ...team in the Walden ...e number of ties in ...ed the Onwentsia ... to be called the '99, ...surprise by coming ...noaks competition ...ating such players ...e Glenview crack; ...aukee golfer, and ... Young Holabird ...onsistent game and ...ea of qualifying in ...re tied at 92, which ...o qualify, and the ... Hamline being dis... ...f Kenosha, and A. ...beating him. Their ...bs with representa... ...ht who qualify for ...the Ravinoaks cup. ...he contest for first ...for the Solace cup, ...core of 95. In the ...h defeated the other ...ro cup series eight ...score to qualify, 99, ...entsia club to offer ...h eight to be known ...e year of the contest ...used it to be offered. ...e makers of the .99 ...to the Tyro cup con... ...h resulted in order

...atest from the num... ...a good second to the ...contest held on the ...that contest there ...ntries, while in the ...ded in their names, ...ed in cards, thirty-...w the hundred stroke

	Out.	In.	Tot.
...n Cricket	45	38	83
	42	46	88
...view, On	46	43	89
...ill	44	46	90
	48	42	90
	46	45	91
	48	44	92
	48	45	93
	48	47	95
...rton Park	50	47	97
	48	49	97
	50	47	97
...rton Park	50	49	99
	48	51	99
	48	51	99
	48	51

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1899.

Akin's Neglect of the Trusts.

Attorney General Smythe of Nebraska has announced his determination to prosecute immediately every company doing business in Nebraska in violation of the anti-trust law of that State. He has asked that the Standard Oil company be driven out of the State, and the trusts are alarmed over the prospect of a determined enforcement of the law. Illinois also has an anti-trust law, but the trusts have had nothing to remind them of the fact. Where is Attorney General Akin, and how about his oath to prosecute all violations of the Illinois statutes? Has he forgotten the existence of the law, or is his neglect of the trusts merely due to a tender feeling of delicacy about inconveniencing them? His thoughtful consideration of these illegal combines is greater than his regard for duty or for the wishes of the people of Illinois.

End of the Brickmakers' Strike.

The building interests of Chicago are to be congratulated upon the amicable settlement of the recent disputes and differences that had caused the suspension of the brick industry in this city. Work was resumed yesterday in all the South Side brickyards where operations had been suspended. The brickmakers' unions and the employing manufacturers have both shown their wisdom by agreeing to refer their differences to a Board of Arbitration, and to resume work in the meantime. The shortage of brick caused by the strike was doing serious injury to all allied trades and was causing a practical cessation of building. Builders of new stores, flats, and residences can now resume operations, and masons, carpenters, and painters can be reasonably certain of continued employment. The lack of brick in the midst of the working season was beginning to cause widespread injury. The course adopted by the brickmakers in the settlement of their difficulties is the right one for all similar strikes.

Defeat for the Automobile.

Germany announces a case of successful elopement in an automobile, but this triumph of the machine is offset by an abject defeat in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Davis, the couple who started from New York to cross the continent in an automobile, have fallen by the wayside and abandoned their project at Cleveland. The roads over which they traveled were boulevards in comparison with those they would have encountered in the far West, yet the automobile was unequal to the task set before it. It shed a wheel here and an axle there and a motor some place else, until it resembled the boy's jackknife that had a new blade and a new handle, yet was the same old jackknife. If one were compelled to say which machine failed for the Davises—the one they started in or the one they stopped in—the proper answer would be "both." Two men in another kind of automobile have now started to bring a military message from Cleveland to Chicago. It is to be hoped this more modest expedition will meet a better fate than the other, but until a new record is made it is safe to conclude that the automobile is not yet as reliable as the railway train for transcontinental touring purposes.

One Man Defying the Paris Police.

Jules Guerin, President of the Anti-Semite league, is at war with France. He constitutes his own army—foot, horse, and dragoons. He has no navy, as the Paris authorities have turned the water off from his house, where he is besieged in the center of the city. Thus far he has held his own against the allied forces of the Paris police and the French government. He is wanted on a charge of conspiracy, but he has fortified himself in his house and promises to shoot any and all representatives of the law who come within range of his guns. The situation tickles Paris and exasperates the government, which is forced to choose between being a laughing stock or having some of its officers killed. The episode is just such a dramatic bit of opera bouffe as Frenchmen delight in. As both providence and the stronger battalions are on the side of France it is reasonable to suppose the ultimate victory will rest with the government. Even now it cannot be said that the laugh is all on Guerin's side, for he is a prisoner in his own house. The police have settled down to the belief that he is as safe there as anywhere else as long as his residence is surrounded by an armed cordon night and day. The probabilities are that Guerin will weary of the situation in time, give up his bravado, and tamely climb down into the hands of the law.

Talien-Wan as an Open Port.

To a limited extent at least the Czar has consented to insure the permanence of the "open door" in his new possessions in northern China. His order declaring his intention to declare Talien-Wan a free port after the completion of the Transsiberian railway to that point is welcome news to the trade world. Talien-Wan has been closed since the Russian occupation, though the Czar has intimated from the first that this should be but temporary. It must be remembered, however, that the vast Province of Manchuria still has only two open ports—Newchwang and Talien-Wan. As the Russian railway will pass within about fifteen miles of New Chwang it is likely to kill the trade of that port and transfer it to Talien-Wan. The Czar's announcement that he will build a new city at the latter place indicates his intention to concentrate all foreign trade at the one place where the Siberian railway can command it all. If his "unwearying care for the general weal" were of a wider scope he would throw open Port Arthur and other points as well as Talien-Wan. However, as his present action is in the nature of a guarantee of the permanent continuance of existing rights in Russian China, it should lessen the patriotic war ahead of us far as the commercial question is concerned. As long as Americans do not find their present trade interfered with they will have nothing to say against Russian aggression in China.

BRYAN AND THE "AUNTIES."

Bryan and the "aunties" are drawing together. Before the next campaign has fairly begun they may be in each other's arms. In his speech at Des Moines on Tuesday Bryan turned away from the free silverites to court the anti-expansionists. He said.

> We lost the last campaign because we lacked the foreign vote. They didn't understand the silver issue. But they well understand what a standing army means. They know what expansion and imperialism mean, and will vote against them. They will understand these things better than the native Americans themselves, and on such issues we can win.

Bryan is preparing to subordinate everything to "anti-imperialism." So are the "aunties." The Boston Anti-Imperialist league, of which George S. Boutwell is President, has voted to issue a manifesto declaring that it is going to devote itself exclusively to the purpose of getting the American army out of the Philippines and to have the right of self-government of Filipinos, Cubans, and Porto Ricans fully recognized. It is asserted further that "the body of anti-imperialists the country over will disregard the claims of domestic questions, subordinating them one and all to the single purpose" of hauling down the American flag in the Philippines and recognizing Aguinaldo as the ruler of Luzon.

The manifesto says that McKinley can end the war—not by subduing the insurgents but by surrendering to them—and that if he does not, a successor can end it. If McKinley fails to comply with the shameful demand made on him, the "aunties" threaten to disregard the monetary issue and the other issues raised by the Chicago platform and use all their efforts to elect a President on the single "anti-imperialist" issue. So that Aguinaldo is saved they do not care what happens to the United States by allowing "domestic questions" to take care of themselves.

According to a Washington dispatch, the "aunties" talk of running an independent Republican ticket if President McKinley does not knuckle down to them, and profess their ability to defeat the regular Republican candidate in every New England State except Vermont. Were they to succeed in that they would elect Bryan if he was the Democratic nominee. The "aunties" are prepared to do that—though knowing that if President he will do what he can for "16 to 1"—in order to assist their hero, Aguinaldo.

President McKinley is not to be intimidated by this proposed alliance of the Bostonians and the Bryanites. In the course of his remarks at the Catholic Summer School on Tuesday he said that wherever the American flag "is assailed at any sacrifice it will be carried to a triumphant peace. . . . Rebellion may delay, but it can never defeat its blessed mission of liberty and humanity." His hearers understood him to mean that the insurrection in the Philippines must be quelled and they applauded him.

Three years ago Bryan strove to get the votes of free silver Republicans. He got some votes from that quarter, but has lost most of them. He is fishing now after the votes of the squad of septuagenarian Republicans who are ready to bolt the party if it will not recognize Aguinaldo. If it will not do that these venerable individuals are ready to give direct or indirect support to the man whom three years ago they denounced as an embodiment of iniquity. He is a fellow "anti-imperialist."

But while this coalition of Bryan and the "aunties" seems absurd, it must not be forgotten that the mugwump defection beat Blaine. The loss of a few votes defeated Clay. Therefore the fewer recruits the Anti-Imperialist league makes the better. The shortest way to put a stop to its recruiting is to recruit the American army to its full strength and suppress the insurrection in Luzon. When that has been done, the backbone of the "anti-imperialist" agitation will be broken. If that island is pacified within a year the anti-expansion issue will be deader than the free silver issue.

UNIFORM DUTIES AND TAXES.

A Honolulu lawyer is on his way to Washington to ask the Supreme Court whether the Hawaiian Islands are under the United States constitution and its inhabitants entitled to the benefit of constitutional guarantees. That instrument provides that all duties, customs, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, but one set of customs laws is in force in Hawaii and another on the American continent. The criminal laws which are being enforced in Hawaii contain some provisions which are obnoxious to the constitution. A code was drafted by the Hawaiian commission to correct this, but Congress has not acted on it yet.

The resolution annexing Hawaii provides that—

> Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States shall remain unchanged.

Then a twofold question arises. Do all United States laws of general application, like those regarding contract labor, which are not specially mentioned in the annexation resolution, apply to the Hawaiian Islands before an act has been passed declaring them in force? And in the next place has Congress authority to declare that the customs laws of the United States shall not apply to Hawaii, being now a part of the United States, until Congress decides that they shall be made applicable? Or whenever territory is annexed do all the provisions of the constitution apply at once and as fully to it and its inhabitants as to the different States and their inhabitants without any need of Congressional legislation?

There are persons who assert that this is the case. There are others who contend that all dependencies are governed under the general power given to Congress to make rules and regulations for the territory belonging to the United States, and that Congress is not governed by the constitution in legislating for those dependencies except as regards the provision prohibiting slavery within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction. It is claimed that Congress can enact separate tariff laws and taxing systems for its dependencies, and is not obliged to give the inhabitants of the latter grand juries or jury trials. Some time or other the Supreme Court will have to settle these questions finally.

Forty-six years ago the Supreme Court gave a decision which bears on one part of this question. When the news of the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico reached California the government officials ceased collecting customs duties under the provisional tariff which had been in force and began collecting them under the tariff act of 1846, although Congress had not legislated extending that act to California. The Supreme Court decided that that was proper. It held that, "the ratification of the treaty made California a part of the United States, and as soon as it became so the territory became subject to the acts which were in force to regulate foreign commerce with the United States, after those had ceased which had been instituted for its regulation as a belligerent right." The court said also that "there was nothing in the condition of California to exempt importers of foreign goods into it from the payment of the same duties which were chargeable in the other ports of the United States."

Under this decision the President could have made the Dingley tariff act applicable to Porto Rico after the treaty with Spain was ratified, and have allowed all Porto Rican products to enter the United States free. He did not see fit to do so, preferring to let Congress pass on the matter. It will probably do so at the next session, and will also regulate matters in Hawaii. The President may believe, and such a belief is not unreasonable, that if the question comes before the Supreme Court as at present constituted it will hold that customs and other laws do not apply to newly acquired territories until Congress so declares; that Congress is not compelled so to declare; and that if deemed best there can be one tariff in Porto Rico, another in the Philippines, and another in the United States.

Time for a New Deal.

It is said Mayor Harrison means to make a clean sweep of his Civil Service board when he gets back to the city. He ought to do so unless it is his desire to make the civil service law a screaming farce. The Mayor cannot show contempt for that law more plainly than by keeping in office men who are wrangling over the petty clerkships which are in their gift, and who assert that the merit system shall not apply to the employés of the commission. The daily disputes of its three members may amuse the spoilsmen, but have become offensive to the mass of the people. The Mayor has ample ground for summary removals, and can lose nothing by it. By this time all the men whom he feels bound to find places for in the municipal service must have been taken care of. So he can afford to appoint three commissioners who are sufficiently in sympathy with the civil service law to be willing to have it apply to their own subordinates.

A LABOR QUESTION.

The idea that political reforms have in and of themselves a certain value for curing social ills is time-honored and deep-seated. Half a century ago the English chartists felt sure that if their program—which was political in character—could be won, the cause of the workers would be achieved. Many of its items have since been won, but the people are making just as urgent demands today, with the difference, however, that these now concern industrial conditions instead of political changes.

The decline of faith in the ballot as in itself the sufficient means of social salvation for the negro has within a shorter period led to a recognition of the negro problem as fundamentally an industrial one. Decisive expression was given to this changed view two evenings ago at the national convention of colored women by Mrs. Josephine Bruce, widow of B. K. Bruce, formerly colored Senator from Mississippi. "For the last thirty-five years," said Mrs. Bruce, in a paper, which was the feature of the evening, "the problem of negro suffrage has unfortunately overshadowed the labor question in importance. But since the possibility of negro political supremacy has become a thing of the past the labor question has begun to assume due importance."

The colored man's obstacles in industrial life have arisen from his exaggerated confidence in political effort and the unwillingness of white men to work by his side—a feeling which has excluded the latter from trade unions—but most of all from his lack of industrial training. White labor, therefore, especially that coming from the North, secures the preference, while an undue proportion of negroes, often with indifferent success, enter professional life.

Hope, according to Mrs. Bruce, lies in that industrial education for the young which is already carried on with such evident advantage in many schools in the South. By such training the on-coming generation will gain that productive efficiency which will constitute its security. Perhaps the finest testimony to the wisdom of these views is afforded by the results of the Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., of which Mr. Booker T. Washington, its President, says: "We have 1,000 students; we give instruction in twenty-six industries, and the students have 700 acres of land under cultivation."

The permanent ability of the negro even to maintain his existing political privileges in their integrity must rest ultimately upon his economic efficiency and power. Industrial training would, therefore, seem to be the special object toward which his own and his friends' efforts should at present be directed. Mrs. Bruce takes a hopeful view of the future. She says the schools are pouring out a continual stream of negro artisans, and that the tendency is in the direction of local centralization, enabling those artisans in a given community to supply fully the labor needed for large and small enterprises. She says that "here and there a negro captain of industry contracts for a large and important piece of work and a negro assumes the management of a factory."

It is easy to understand why trades unions in the South draw that same color line which is drawn in Southern churches. Nor is it difficult to see how this race prejudice has pushed the black men out of so many fields of industry. It appears, however, that in spite of everything, the number of negro artisans is increasing and doubtless will continue to do so. Then in the course of time the colored artisans will have their own trades unions, as they have their own churches and societies. When that has come to pass the white trades unions, while not amalgamating with those composed of blacks, will be forced to treat them respectfully, in order not to be exposed to dangerous competition.

Raising Funds for the Festival.

Chairman Truax of the Autumn Festival committee cites the action of the New York City Council in appropriating $150,000 to entertain Dewey, and complains that Chicago will not appropriate a dollar for a like purpose. The cases are not parallel. The Chicago Council has no power to appropriate money for any such purpose, so there is no use in blaming that body for what it could not do, however much it might desire to. New York Aldermen have such power, which makes all the difference. In Chicago the funds for public entertainments of this kind must be raised by private subscription, and there is no reason to regret the fact. Taxpayers would rather contribute their money for such purposes direct to men like Mr. Truax and his associates than to pay it in the form of extra taxes to be at the disposal of the City Council for any purpose they might fancy. A good public cause never lacks for support in Chicago. In no other great city in the world is there a stronger element of civic pride than in Chicago, as was shown beyond all question in the World's Fair year. When the Festival committee gets its plans matured it will find Chicagoans ready to furnish the funds for putting them into successful execution.

THE CANADIAN CONTENTION.

THE TRIBUNE printed yesterday a long statement of the Canadian Minister of Justice concerning the Alaskan boundary dispute. The Canadian side of the case is fully and clearly set forth therein. Doubtless the Dominion officials believe in the justice of their claim, as the United States authorities believe in the justice of theirs, but the former would not press that claim with so much earnestness if they did not feel that there was great need of some of that territory the title to which is in dispute between the two countries. They want the Dominion to have jurisdiction over a strip of land reaching from the Klondike to Lynn Inlet and the waters of the ocean, so that Canadian goods can be transported from the Pacific to Dawson over Canadian territory.

That is why the Minister of Justice says "the possession of the inlet is of great consequence to us. It is of little importance to you." So in 1842 it seemed a matter of much importance to Great Britain and the Canadians that the northern boundary of Maine should not be as near the St. Lawrence as the American contention made it. The territory which Great Britain was so eager to get was of comparatively little importance to the United States for any purpose. Therefore Mr. Webster did not hesitate to give it up.

The question for the United States to determine now is whether that harbor on Lynn Inlet and the territory back of it the Canadians hanker after is of so much importance to this country that its surrender under any circumstances would be impolitic. There is no special sacredness attaching to Alaskan soil. There are no sentimental associations connected with Lynn Inlet. The question is one which involves only business considerations.

There are half a dozen unadjusted questions between the United States and the Dominion. They ought to be settled so that the friendly relations of two neighboring countries, each of which does so much business with the other, may not be disturbed. Those questions cannot be settled unless the Alaskan question is settled. Then an earnest attempt should be made to dispose of that question. If it is clear that the strip of territory which the Canadians deem of such great consequence to them really is of little importance to the United States, then as a matter of business the United States government, though convinced that the territory the Canadians crave rightfully belongs to this country, might consent to let it go if a good bargain could be made thereby. If the Canadians want that outlet to the Pacific so much they ought to be willing to pay a good price for it.

A TOUCH OF FOREIGN COLOR.

The celebration of the feast of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin closed on Tuesday night in Barber street, near Canal, after three days' continuance. The festival of "the Madonna of mid-August" is especially observed in southern Italy, and the local observance was conducted by the "Association of Young Sicilians" and in a street occupied almost exclusively by Sicilians.

The spectacle was a sorry one to compare with the corresponding processions of the mother country, particularly those of the cities of the renaissance, in which at the close of harvest and under morning skies the congregations issued from the churches bearing images, glistening candlesticks, and radiant canopies. Still Barber street made a pretty sight. The long double rows of paper lanterns leading to the shrine were suspended from poles wrapped in green branches. A band discoursed at intervals. Windows were set with lights and hung with flags of two nations, and the people, some in Sunday attire and some under the grime of the day's toil, sauntered about. A grotto hung with pears and provided with a fountain spraying a pyramid of watermelons typified the coincidence of the feast with the harvest season, and the liberties of the observance—which properly include games and gayety for a part of the day—were further illustrated by the adornment of the shrine with three toy ships. These nonreverent decorations were placed there, according to the swarthy attendant, "just for show what smart boy can do."

The faces, the language, the simplicity of the scene—chiefly one of color—and the interest of the people made it strange in an American city, but suggested the greater imaginative development of these children of another soil who could find adequate entertainment and suggestion in a meager picture which to the native American would seem tame and pointless.

The Italians may well keep green in this manner those religious and social traditions which were vital and precious to them in their old home. The doing so will in no wise hinder proper adaptation to their new country. On the other hand, it will steady and graduate their readjustment. Furthermore, every display of color by such a neighborhood as that mentioned, with its filthy streets, ugly frontages, hideous garbage boxes, and crowded life, every orderly arrangement or movement, every suggestion of ideality or beauty, is not only a pledge of local capacity for a better life than is now realized, but is especially a challenge and reproach to a city government which allows such districts to go year after year without the touch of municipal sympathy or enterprise.

The best use which could be made of these grateful bits of foreign color would be to transmute them in some degree at least into permanent improvement in the outward conditions of that same neighborhood's life, and the impulse and initiative in such improvement ought to come from the city itself.

CANNIBALISM UP TO DATE.

From the vegetarian's and Audubon's point of view the modern cannibal is the woman who, wrapped in furs, with a squirrel muff and a bird of paradise hat, sits down to dine off a slaughtered fowl. The humanitarians declare that if only the spirits of those departed ones could, like Banquo's ghost, silently appear and seat themselves by the side of the fair diner she would feel remorse and shame.

As a matter of fact, few people are troubled by ghosts of this kind and they wear their victims' plumes with untroubled complacency. Yet some go so far as to accept the Wordsworthian theory that "every flower enjoys the air it breathes," and they, therefore, decline to deprive either flowers or vegetables of this joy. But, of course, if this belief were generally adopted, people would go about unclothed and unfed and might soon cease from the earth altogether.

To what extent animal life shall be sacrificed to human comfort and vanity is a matter that each individual must settle with his own conscience, though it is safe to believe that on this point at least husbands will become humanitarians and preach against the sin of depriving a seal of its skin. The killing of a partridge or a fatted calf is, of course, another matter.

It appears there has been a delay in the organization of the iron and steel trust, and Andrew Carnegie will have to content himself with the income from the Carnegie mills yet awhile. Hoot, mon!

If the Cook County Democratic Marching club goes to Kentucky all bets on the result of the election in that State may be declared off.

It would create little surprise now to learn that General Mercier had a hand in committing the crime of 1873.

The tornado that devastated the quiet and peaceful country of Porto Rico could have struck San Domingo without making any appreciable difference in the condition of things.

Recurring again to Mr. Bryan's declaration that the candidate should fit the platform, he seems to have entire confidence that the lateral spread of his feet will be sufficient.

Edward Atkinson says it will be necessary for the government to resort to a draft in order to raise an army large enough to subdue the Filipinos. Mr. Atkinson is talking through his vermiform appendix.

The shot fired at Labori seems to have been another one of those shots that were heard around the world.

For defensive purposes it may become necessary to organize a society composed of persons who have not read "David Harum."

The August meteors have kept such disreputably late hours that even the policemen have seen few of them.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Not Always the Same.

"Yes, I've heard him spoken of sometimes, but I didn't know he was the richest man in his ward."

"I didn't say he was the richest. I said he was the heaviest taxpayer."

In Chicago.

We've got the finest summer weather
In Chicago.
The best lake breeze, altogether,
In Chicago.
The greatest parks and boulevards,
The tallest men for crossing guards,
And loudest-smelling cattle yards,
In Chicago.

The sky is that of Italy
In Chicago.
The girls can all ride prettily
In Chicago.
The women have the smallest feet,
We beat the world in packing meat,
And we can show the dirtiest street,
In Chicago.

The office buildings are the tallest,
In Chicago.
The death percentage is the smallest,
In Chicago.
No other town to mention
To hold a national convention,
And thieves retire on a pension,
In Chicago.

We've got the most evangelists
In Chicago.
Our specialty is philanthropists
In Chicago.
We send more soldiers to the war
Than any city, near or far,
And crowd more persons in a car,
In Chicago.

The air is full of health—and dust—
In Chicago.
'Tis not controlled by any trust,
In Chicago.
We've got the cleanest chimneys yet,
The biggest surplus, smallest debt,
And purest water—all to get—
In Chicago.

Diversions of the City Room.

Reporter—"The name of that man on the West Side who was struck by lightning is Brzinslatowskiwicz."

Assistant City Editor—"What was his name before he was struck by lightning?"

O, Masters, Lords, Etc.

"Who are you?" demanded the hard-featured woman who had answered the knock at the kitchen door.

Tufnold Knutt saw it was of no use, but he was game.

"Ma'am," he said, thrusting his friend Badleigh Mildude forward as he spoke, "I'm the man with the ho—bo."

And with exceeding stiffness he turned and walked off the premises.

Frugiverous.

"You are not a peach today, Katie," said the professor, as they wandered through the orchard. "You are too crabbed."

"You're not a peach either, uncle," replied Katie, "because your father and mother were only a pair."

"Ah, yes, child," sorrowfully rejoined the professor. "That is true of our first parents. And it is generally they lost their graft on account of an apple."

Whereat he meditatively trimmed a switch.

PERSONALS.

Nearly every member of the Russian imperial family rides a bicycle.

Grand Duke Michael, the heir to the Russian throne, is fond of hunting, and is an excellent shot.

"A soft answer turns away wrath, but not over the telephone," Senator Morgan is quoted as saying.

The German Empress and her children are spending the summer months at Berchtesgaden, where they ride, drive, row, and cycle daily.

Liliuokalani, former Queen of Hawaii, is keeping house in Washington. She has abandoned all hope of regaining her throne, and says she is a thorough American.

Viscount Esher, Master of the Rolls in the Court of Appeals in London, 84 years old, was a famous athlete in his younger days, rowing in the winning Cambridge crew at the university boat race of 1839.

SOME TEXAS WEATHER.

In seven towns in Texas the thermometer for seven consecutive days of the present month has registered, on an average, 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and—it has been an unusually pleasant summer. To the man who suffers intense agony when the weather passes the 80 degree mark, a study of Texas weather will prove interesting. Here are the figures:

Cities.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 7.
Paris	104	106	106	104	102	104	109
Longview	106	104	102	102	104	106	104
Weatherford	100	102	100	100	102	102	102
Dallas	100	102	100	98	102	102	102
Corsicana	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tyler	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
Beaumont	100	100	98	100	100	100	100

But it is not the reading of the maximum thermometer alone that is to be taken into consideration when contemplating the physical comfort of the inhabitants of the Texas cotton belt. The minimum thermometer, which usually registers a difference of from fifteen to twenty-five degrees from the maximum record, tells of the cool nights which bring refreshing sleep and enable the body to recuperate for the next day's summer heat.

The real inconvenience of a Texas summer is the contact with the midday sun. When the weather is clear and the thermometer reads 100 degrees in the shade the mercury in the sun will stand at 130. But an individual in ordinary health can endure a high temperature, provided that the air is dry and that evaporation is taking place from the body. That is the whole secret of the cool Texas summers.

In the extreme southwest of Texas and northern Mexico it is not an unusual thing for the thermometer to register upwards of 130 degrees in the sun during the summer months. At such times the temperature in the shade may be, say, 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The sensible temperature, or the temperature experienced at the exposed surfaces of the body, may be no higher than 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

Prostration from heat is rare in Texas, but is common in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. This is because the atmosphere in the southwest and Rocky Mountain districts is constantly robbing the body of its moisture through the process of evaporation. In high altitudes evaporation is so rapid that perspiration does not appear on the surface of the body. In the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, as well as on the coast, the air is already highly saturated with moisture and takes up little or no moisture from the body by evaporation. The result is that the perspiration is not absorbed from the surface of the body, and the pores of the skin becoming clogged cause an oppressive languid feeling.

Romance and Reality.

When an engaged girl plans how she will act after she is married she thinks of herself, queenly and stately, descending to the hall to greet her husband when he comes home and letting him kiss her on the forehead; what she does is to fall down-stairs and tear an his waistcoat.—New York Press.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

POPULAR CANADIAN STATESMAN.—David Mills, the Canadian Minister of Justice, a statement from whom on the Alaska boundary question appeared in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, is not only one of the ablest but one of the most popular men in the Dominion. His knowledge of affairs in every section of Canada is remarkable, and his friends are always surprised at the close touch in which he keeps with the people. It is said that he knows just how public sentiment stands on any question in any village in the Dominion. Sixty-eight years of age, he is as vigorous as any young man in Parliament. Now Mr. Mills finds himself opposed to the United States, yet in the past he has been a friend of the republic. His father was a native of New York, and, although born in Canada, the son was a student at the University of Michigan. Mr. Mills has been in public life since 1856, and for thirty-two years has been a member of Parliament. When the Libegals were previously in power, from 1876 to 1878, has was Minister of the Interior, and upon the formation of the Laurier ministry became Minister of Justice. Calm and judicial, he never loses his temper, and whether his opponents differ from him or not, he is always sure of an attentive audience. Though not a separatist, Mr. Mills has always contended that Canada ought to make, regulate, and control her commercial and other relations with foreign states, and Sir Wilfrid's insistence upon this policy is probably due in no small degree to Mr. Mills' advice. Aside from his Parliamentary duties, Mr. Mills finds time to edit the Daily Advertiser of London, Ont.

David Mills.

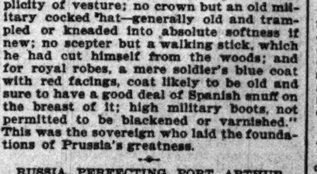
WHAT A BILLION MEANS.—It is not surprising that the plan for a billion dollar iron and steel trust has failed. A billion dollars is a good deal of money. Counting one a second for eight hours a day it would take a man a year to count a million, and a thousand years to count a billion; or a thousand men, counting one a second for eight hours a day, could together count a billion in a year. One hundred silver dollars make a pile a foot high. A billion silver dollars would make a pile 2,000 miles high.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.—London is the best place for the holding of the sessions of the International Coöperative society, for it is in Great Britain that the idea has made the greatest progress. Since the establishment of the Rochdale society in 1844 the movement has increased until now the coöperative societies have over 500,000 members, which would mean that one family in six in the United Kingdom has part in the coöperative movement. The British societies have a capital of $90,000,000, and do over $300,000,000 worth of business annually. In the United States coöperation has made but slight progress, and hence, as the election of the Rev. George C. Lorimer of Boston, President of the international society, to succeed Earl Grey, is an unusual compliment. Dr. Lorimer is now pastor of Tremont Temple in Boston, but he is as well known in Chicago, where he was pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church for several years. His son, George Horace Lorimer, is editor of the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia.

Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer.

WHERE THE ARK IS NOT.—Tara's royal mound would have been a queer place for the Jewish ark of the covenant to be concealed, and it is not surprising that the man who dug there in search of it failed to find it. The Hill of Tara, in Count Meath, was in antiquity the chief seat of the Irish monarchs, and from it was originally brought the famous stone long used in the coronation of the Scottish Kings at Scone. This stone is now in the chair of Edward the Confessor at Westminster. A large rath on Tara Hill was the meeting place of the Irish Kings before the Danish invasion, and since then—nearly a thousand years ago—the "harp that once through Tara's halls" has not been heard there.

FOUNDER OF PRUSSIA'S POWER.—Frederick the Great was more skillful with the sword than with the pen, as the autograph reproduced here shows. It is 113 years ago today since the great Prussian hero died. He was the most remarkable sovereign that Prussia has produced, and one of the most remarkable rulers in the history of Europe. Carlyle's picture of him shows a great contrast to the present ruler of Prussia. Frederick was a lean little man, whose people called him "Vater Fritz." He walked around the streets of his capital "every inch a King," Carlyle says, "without the trappings of one. He presents himself in a Spartan simplicity of vesture; no crown but an old military cocked hat—generally old and trampled or kneaded into absolute softness if new; no scepter but a walking stick, which he had cut himself from the woods; and for royal robes, a mere soldier's blue coat with red facings, coat likely to be old and sure to have a good deal of Spanish snuff on the breast of it; high military boots, not permitted to be blackened or varnished." This was the sovereign who laid the foundations of Prussia's greatness.



Frederick the Great's Autograph.

RUSSIA PERFECTING PORT ARTHUR.—While Russia has made Ta-Lien-Wan a free port, as announced yesterday, yet the more important station of Port Arthur will not be free. This fortification is considered as impregnable as Gibraltar, although Japan took it from the Chinese. Now Russia is fortifying it and expects to make it the key of the Chinese situation. It was announced two weeks ago that 11,000,000 rubles had been appropriated for naval works and that 4,000,000 more would be spent. Breakwaters are being constructed and the harbor will be deepened to accommodate the largest warships. The building of six large barracks indicates that there will be additions to the military force. The next power that attempts to take it will not have as easy a task as did Japan.

RARE PLANTS IN IOWA.—Colonel Dave Henderson, who is to be Speaker of the next House of Representatives, has a national reputation for his generosity in the distribution of garden and flower seeds. The Third Iowa District is fairly grown up with rare plants and vegetables started from his free gifts. If the casual traveler through Iowa happens to notice that the shoestring district is more blooming and beautiful than the surrounding desert represented by other Congressmen, he can lay it entirely to "Dave's" sense of beauty and his desire to have the Third a model in every respect. But once in a while the man in Washington who puts up the seed packages makes a mistake. For instance, this spring a lady of Eagle Grove, in Wright County, received from the Colonel a choice collection of flower seeds. A great deal of care was used in preparing a plot of ground for the calliopsis esculentem (or something of that kind), which the directions on the package said required a great deal of room. Nobody knew exactly what a calliopsis esculentem was, but there could be no doubt that it was something rare and costly. The seeds were planted as per directions, and in a week or two a single plant appeared. It seemed to be a thrifty one, and grew with remarkable vigor, first up into the air, and then along the ground. The shoots spread and spread and big leaves waved in the air. It would surely be an unusually fine specimen of the calliopsis esculentem. Finally, large reddish-yellow blossoms appeared—and the lady of the house suddenly ceased to call the attention of her friends to her rare plant. There is still some feeling of disappointment in her breast, but it will disappear by the time "the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock," and she proposes to get even with the Colonel by sending him an unusually luscious specimen of the American hybrid known to science as "pumpkin pie."

DIDN'T KNOW HIS WEIGHT.—In England Cecil Rhodes may be a great man, but there are people who have not heard of his fame. One of these is a pugilist now in Chicago, who was interviewed by a reporter yesterday. The pugilist is from Australia, and has traveled in south Africa, so the reporter asked him if he had met Cecil Rhodes. "Rhodes," replied the Australian, "what's his weight?"

BOW BELLS IN DANGER.—All London is excited over the rumor that Bow Bells is in danger. There are cracks in the steeple of Bow Church and steps must be taken to prevent its tumbling down upon the heads of Londoners. In 1271 the steeple fell, killing many people, but the church was restored. In 1677 the present spire was completed. It is 122 feet high, the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and the guide books say it is the most beautiful in London. The famous Bow Bells, that Whittington heard, have been ringing nightly at 9 o'clock for 530 years.

The Present Steeple, Said to Be in Danger.

The Old Bow Tower. (From ancient authorities).

ATTACK ON THE SPARROW.—Another crusade is on against the sparrow, and this time in the bird's home—England. W. B. Tegetmeier, who is leading the attack, declares that the amount of damage done by the "avian rats," as he calls them, is probably underestimated at $15,000,000 a year. He also says that sparrows are good to eat and that sparrow pie is a toothsome delicacy, which fact is likely to cause the death of many sparrows. This has been known for years in Philadelphia and New York, where the sparrows are sold in restaurants as reed birds.

WORST MAN IN AMERICA.—The Boston police say that George Simpson is the worst man in America, and they have requested that all the jails in the United States be searched for him, as they believe he is concealed in one of them. Formerly a Baptist minister, Simpson has been a burglar, horse thief, incendiary, forger, and bigamist, and now he is wanted for a murder committed at Dover, N. H., eight years ago. Simpson began his career of crime while he was a preacher, and robbed many houses before suspicion was directed to him. He then traveled around the country occupying pulpits in small towns on Sunday and swindling on week days. The man whom he killed was a Sheriff who was in pursuit of him with a posse. Simpson made a stand behind a clump of bushes and fired as the posse approached. The Sheriff was killed, but the others rushed in and made him a prisoner. He escaped from the jail by blowing the doors open with gunpowder. The Boston police are confident that he has been arrested since then, and that he is again in jail or soon will be.

George Simpson.

GREAT HEAT IN EUROPE.—Cable dispatches have told of the intense heat in England, but mail advices show that other parts of Europe are also suffering. In Scandinavia it has been warmer than it has been since 1684, and, as there has been almost no rain, the crops will be a failure. Many months of drought has dried up the herbage in Roumania and other of the Balkan States.

EMPEROR AS ARCHITECT.—Herr Wallott, the German who has come to this country to act as a juryman in a competition for the designs for buildings to suit the needs of the University of California, is perhaps the most prominent architect in Germany. Herr Wallott must rejoice that in this country he will not have a monarch to interfere in his work. When he was chosen to design the Reichstaggebaude in Berlin, however, the Parliament man, his plans were dreadfully mangled by the Emperor. Wallott wished that the assembly-room of the Reichstag should be indicated by a dome. But the Emperor regarded this as a reflection on himself, and, declaring that the people of Germany were not sovereign he forbade the dome. The architects are agreed that the Emperor's caprice has spoiled the architectural effect of the group of government buildings.

DEED OF JOLIET CONVICT.

KRONMAN MURDER IN NEW YORK CHARGED TO WM. NEUFELDT.

He Is Arrested for Crime Committed Aug. 7 and Which Was First Laid to Woman's Husband—Served Time in Illinois for Robbing Marquette Club —Police Assert He Has Been Pawning Jewels—General News of a New York Day.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 16.

William Neufeldt was arrested tonight by Detectives Carey and McCafferty, charged with the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman in her home in East Thirty-fifth street on Aug. 7. Neufeldt is an ex-convict from Chicago. The woman was killed with a hatchet and a large amount of valuable jewelry was stolen. Her husband, who discovered the crime, was arrested, but was afterwards released on bail.

Say Kronman Murderer Is Chicago Convict.

Neufeldt, the police claim, has been suspected all along. He had been pawning jewelry, and investigation showed that this jewelry was that stolen from the Kronman residence at the time of the murder.

Neufeldt served five years and three months of an eight years' sentence in the Joliet, Ill., prison for a burglary committed in 1892 at the Marquette club, Chicago. He then came to this city. Neufeldt claims to have received his jewelry from a negro named Luce, whom he had met in Chicago prior to his imprisonment.

"Neufeldt," said Sergeant Morris, "has been under suspicion from the beginning. He is a relative of the Kronmans and an ex-convict.

"Three months ago he and the young woman who was to marry his brother visited Mrs. Kronman to notify her of the intended marriage. At the time of the murder he was out of work. He admitted he had visited the flat on the day of the murder. We learned he had been offering jewels at pawnshops and arrested him."

The ashes of Colonel George E. Waring, former Street Cleaning Commissioner, who died of yellow fever after trying to clean up Havana, lie in a tin can at the home of Colonel Waring, on Swinburne Island, apparently neglected. For months the receptable has lain there among others containing the dust of immigrants who died of cholera and other plgues. Mrs. Waring, for whom $100,000 was raised by admirers of her husband, asked Health Officer Doty to keep the ashes there, because she knew of no other place.

Col Geo. Waring's Ashes Neglected and Unclaimed.

Dr. Doty has hear nothing from the family regarding the ashes. The tag on the can reads: "Remains unclaimed."

It was a city official, bent on a careless inspection of the grim relics of those who have died on the island and been cremated there, who discovered the lowly situation of Colonel Waring's ashes.

Dr. Alvin Doty, health officer of the port, who is custodia of Swinburne Island, regretfully admited that the mortuary did hold the remais of Colonel Waring.

"Mrs. Waring said that she had no place to put them owing to the fact that her home was broken up and she did not like to carry the "around," said Dr. Doty.

Neither has Waring nor her daughter is in the city. The wife is understood to be summering in Minnesota and the daughter is at Newport.

Immediate action will doubtless be taken toward removing the ashes of Colonel Waring from Swinburne Island. New York will care for them properly if given a chance to do so.

Articles of incorporation of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron company, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000, were filed in Trenton today. The corporators are John B. Sommerfield, S. B. Lawrence, Ansel L. White, all of New York; George E. Spencer, Brooklyn; Adrian H. Larkin, Nutley, N. J.

The Red "D" line steamer Philadelphia, which docked at pier No. 10 in Brooklyn today, left San Juan, Porto Rico, on the way north from Venezuela Aug. 11, three days after the hurricane devastated the island. Captain Chambers says that the scenes of destruction and misery at San Juan beggar all description. Captain W. H. Hopkins of the Red "D" line service and Captain M. Gray Zalinski, U. S. A., of dynamite gun fame, with forty-nine others, were passengers on the Philadelphia.

Tell of Porto Rico Storm Disasters.

Some of these passengers say that with the exception perhaps of twenty buildings the Town of Ponce was completely razed by the high wind and deluge of rain.

When the Philadelphia left the official figures showed that 400 lives had been lost in Ponce alone, a total of 264 bodies being laid out at the cemetery on the morning of the 9th awaiting identification. The water flowed through the streets of Ponce four feet deep up to the night of the 9th.

Whole families were wiped out, and a boy 5 years old who had lost his father, mother, three brothers, and one sister was found on a housetop consoling a girl whose relatives had been lost.

One woman lost her seven sons. She was ill at the time and the water rose as high as her bedpst. But few attempts were made at rescue except by American soldiers and immediate relatives of imperiled natives.

The Buyers' Association of America tonight decided to exclude wholesale buyers from the organization. In the opinions of many members the wholesale buyer has little in common with the retail buyer.

Seeking recreation and athletic amusement, Stephen Van Rensselaer Jr. today joined a traveling aggregation of Rough Riders and congress of Caturs. The show of the Van Rensselaers has gone into the show business for fun. He is a broke at 26 Broad street, New York, and, when he is not roving, or fighting, or riding, lives with his father at West Orange, N. J.

Van Rensselaer Joins Traveling Show for Fun.

His father, Stephen Van Rensselaer Sr., is a tea merchant on William street; he is a daughter of the late John G. Heckscher, who was so well known in the most exclusive clubs in New York.

The young man who will "bust" buckin' broncbos and ride after the fashion of the bosack or the cow-puncher, has in his veins the blood of the De Saulles and the Polks.

He is a nephew of Mrs. John Christopher Wheeling and the cousin of "Jack" Wheeling. Young Van Rensselaer was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

An meeting of the stockholders of the New York Air Brake company, held today in Jersey City, a resolution recommended by the Board of Directors that the stockholders increase the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 was unanimously adopted.

The Ramapo Water company, a combination of politicians and capitalists organized to monopolize the water supply of New York and given powers by the Legislature such as never before were conferred on a corporation, has made a deal with Tammany, and if the city administration dares to carry it out the company will make $5,000,000 a year out of the city Treasury for the next forty years.

Rage Ramapo Water Deal Almost Complete.

The contract has been drawn, approved by the Corporation Counsel, and today it would have been approved by the Board of Public Improvements had not Controller Coler and Police Commissioner Shea made a bitter fight.

This scheme to bind the city to pay the Ramapo Water company more than $200,000,000 for water is the most astounding proposition I ever heard of," declared Controller Coler. "As the chief financial officer of the city I demand delay so that I can examine into the matter. You don't dare let me look into it. This is a fine combination to come from public officials who are in office on a platform favoring the rights of the people."

The matter was held over two weeks, the delay having been defeated by a vote of 5 to 4.

There is sorrow in the home of James McKee, 14 Oakland street, Brooklyn. Not only is the home itself a partial wreck, but the most conspicuous member of the household has departed. This loved one was an ordinary brindle cow. Over a year ago Mr. McKee purchased a diminutive calf. His neighbors had goats, but McKee explained that a calf was more agreeable for children to play with.

New Brooklyn Version of the Fatted Calf.

McKee brought the animal through his front door and made a home for it in his back yard, bounded all about with high houses. The calf began to grow. Then McKee found he must sell it, and after selling it to a butcher at Hunter's Point he discovered that there was no way to get it out of the back yard. Various ways were suggested and set aside.

The butcher thereupon decided upon a system of anti-expansion by starvation.

Yesterday morning he appeared on the premises to claim the cow. It was found that the front door was still too small. Then an ax was secured and a portion of the door demolished.

Peter Mallet of Peter Mallet & Co., warehousemen, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $91,101 and no assets.

The overdue steamship Vigilancia of the Ward line, which left this port on Aug. 9 for Havana, was reported at 1 o'clock this morning off Jupiter light, Florida. The vessel's failure to arrive at Havana on Sunday occasioned at first but little anxiety, as it was known that it must have encountered heavy weather incidental to the recent hurricane. When, however, three days had elapsed without news there was serious concern for the vessel's safety. At the local offices of the line it was maintained that Captain Reynolds could be trusted to bring his ship safely into port, even though obliged by the storm to go far out of his usual course.

Capt. Reynolds Takes Vigilancia Safe to Port.

Charles Frohman has decided to open the Criterion Theater on Tuesday, Aug. 29. The first play will be "The Girl from Maxim's," a farce by George Feydeau, author of "The Gay Parisians."

The Episcopal Church of St. Peter's of Westchester, which was burned early this morning, causing a damage of $60,000, is damaged beyond repair. The old Bible, which has been saved twice from fire, was saved again. It was presented to the church by Queen Anne. The communion service, which was also presented by that ruler, fortunately was in the safe.

Rare Old Bible Thrice Saved from Fire.

On the steeple is a fine old clock, presented by the parishioners at a cost of $2,000. It continued running through the fire until 2:50, and then was nineteen minutes slow, the heat having affected the works.

It was in St. Peter's that the Rev. Charles A. Briggs was to have been ordained. The pastor, Dr. Frank M. Clendenin, objected, and Bishop Potter selected the pro-Cathedral.

Dr. Clendenin and his daughter are at Chautauqua. Dr. Clendenin married a daughter of Horace Greeley.

Some of the parishioners are Collis P. Huntington, the Havemeyers, E. C. Potter, nephew of Bishop Potter; Frederick Jackson, William Watson, Major Cooley, George Adee.

The seventh installment of gold certificates was received at the Subtreasury today. It consists of $380,000, chiefly of the smaller denominations.

The Automobile Club of America has been incorporated in Albany. George F. Chamberlain is the Acting President and Homer W. Hedge the Secretary. The club expects to have 300 applications for membership by Oct. 1. The membership list is limited to 400. Senator Hedge said today that a clubhouse will be built where non-resident members can be entertained. A stable for the housing of the automobiles will be secured.

New Automobile Club to Work for Good Roads.

The most important work of the club will be the active part it purposes taking in legislation for good roads. This will be national in its character.

It will seek to protect the interests of automobile owners everywhere. The club has already been recognized by similar organizations that have been chartered in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Belgium.

The initiation fee for the first 100 members is $25, and $50 for the others. The annual dues will be $25.

Gustave Charles Kienbusch, a wealthy tobacco merchant, known as "The Baron" Kienbusch, died today, aged 49 years. He was born in Tennessee and formerly lived in Cincinnati. The body will be taken to that city for burial.

The resentment toward Senator Platt felt by Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn, and those behind him, was manifested today when Mr. Wilson, infuriated by the Senator's taking up the cudgels for Lieutenant Governor Woodruff in the factional Kings County fight, exclaimed: "If Platt should try to balance his failures with his political successes he would find himself a political bankrupt, and he would not have enough assets to encourage preferred creditors."

Postmaster of Brooklyn Angry at Senator Platt.

"Mr. Platt is quoted as saying that I ought to attend to my official business and let politics alone.

"The Senator holds a federal office himself.

"If the time he devotes to the duties of that office is a criterion for the pay of such an office, then my salary, based upon the time of service, would be increased about ten fold."

KILLS YOUNG WIFE AND HIMSELF

Albert Myers of Ohio Murders His Bride of a Year and Blows Out His Own Brains.

New Philadelphia, O., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—This morning Albert Myers of this city shot his wife through the heart, shot and wounded Miss Lib Cordrey, aunt of the dead woman; and then committed suicide by shooting himself.

Mrs. Myers was 24 years of age and was married to Myers about a year ago. Yesterday she filed a petition for divorce.

Myers last night, after drinking heavily in a saloon, bade a friend good-by, saying, "I may never see you again."

At Miss Cordrey's home he found his wife and pleaded with her to come back and live with him, but she refused. Thereupon he shot her and her aunt, and carrying his dead wife to a bed knelt beside her and sent a bullet through his brain.

DEATH CHAIR FAILS TO WORK.

Execution of Bruno Kirves at Columbus Necessitates the Application of Two Currents.

Columbus, O., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—For the second time since electrocution became the legal method of execution in Ohio, the death apparatus failed to work satisfactorily at 12:17 this (Thursday) morning, in the case of Bruno Kirves, the Dayton murderer. The first shock of 1,750 volts, lasting seven seconds, failed to kill, and a second reduced current of 200 volts was turned on and lasted fifty-three seconds. Electrician Green declared the failure due to lack of proper contact between the cap and the head. Kirves was electrocuted for the murder of his daughter. Insanity was the plea at his two trials.

Meet Erie's New York Cut.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 16.—The Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate railroads have decided to meet the Erie's rate of $13.45 for round trip tickets from Chicago to New York, effective during the first four days of September. A round trip rate of $14 from Cleveland to New York also will be made.

TEST A ROTARY ENGINE.

INVENTION FOR WHICH MUCH IS CLAIMED TRIED IN CHICAGO.

Steam Launch Equipped with Machine Patented by Elisha Seymour Runs to Four-Mile Crib and Back—Its Maker, Who Is 75 Years Old and Has Worked Almost a Decade on the Problem, Predicts Higher Speed and Less Fuel Consumption.

A new type of rotary engine, which, its inventor, Elisha Seymour, claims, will revolutionize the use of steam as power, was tested yesterday in the trial trip of a steam launch from the foot of La Salle street to the four-mile crib and back. If the hopes of the inventor and his financial backers are realized, the cost of fuel is to be reduced one-third, the amount of space required to install a machine almost one-half, and the weight of the engine itself made correspondingly less than any of the types now in common use. Results similar to those obtained by the turbine engine, which has driven a yacht over forty miles an hour, are claimed for the new machine, while the coal consumption, which, in the turbine, is almost prohibitory, will be less to a horsepower, it is said, than in the styles of engines now in use.

Inventor 75 Years Old.

Elisha Seymour, who is 75 years old, has worked unfalteringly on the problem for nine years. He has spent $17,000 on experiments, and when funds gave out and members of his family urged him to abandon his scheme he pawned his watch and overcoat and stuck to his work.

The engine, at last completed, has been installed in a launch. The party of guests given an opportunity to watch the test run included B. D. Anguish, Peter Phillips, and several newspaper men. It is Mr. Seymour's intention to construct a high speed yacht with fine lines and power enough for any speed. The engine used on the trial run was found to have defects which it is proposed to remedy in the next. It is hoped to have the second boat in operation by Chicago day, and if this is done Secretary of the Navy Long and prominent engineers and naval officers will be invited to witness a run. The inventor says he hopes to prove that his machine is just what is wanted for torpedo boats, battleships, and cruisers. The next plan is to build a locomotive, and a prediction of a sixteen-hour schedule between New York and Chicago is made, and that with a third of the cost for fuel now necessary.

Runs at Eight Miles an Hour.

The trial run lasted an hour and a half and a speed of eight miles an hour was the highest attained. But the hull of the launch was not intended for a torpedo boat, and those interested regarded the work of the engine as satisfactory. Designed to develop twenty-five horse-power, it weighs but 1,500 pounds. Running with ninety-five pounds of steam 175 revolutions a minute were made, and there was a conspicuous absence of vibration. The propeller wheel is thirty-six inches in diameter. The engine stands scarcely two feet high and is of the same width and twice that length.

The application of steam is something on the plan of the overshot waterwheel confined in a chamber. Two pistons on arms revolve in the chamber. There is a dead center and the flow of steam is continuous. The steam passes around nearly two-thirds of a circle between the inlet and the exhaust, then is turned into a second wheel. In high power engines it can be used, it is said, three or four times, insuring the utilization of all the expansion of the steam.

Mr. Seymour began work on the engine in the mountains near Boulder, Colo. He has spent $17,000 on non-working inventions. When he became penniless and was forced to pawn his watch and overcoat for ready cash B. D. Anguish, a commission man, came to his aid with capital. Since then two machines have been built. The invention has been patented in the United States, Canada, various countries in Europe, and Australia. The Seymour-Anguish Engine company has been incorporated in Illinois, with a capital stock of $10,000,000.

DYING DAILY IN PORTO RICO.

General Davis Tells of the Distress Attendant Upon the Devastation by Storm.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—General Davis in a dispatch to the War department today says the deaths outright in Porto Rico will reach 2,000, while many are dying daily from injuries and privations. He adds:

"There is much destination in the interior and deaths are occurring from lack of food. It will not be possible to reach those points with packs before next week, for in many cases the roads and trails are so destroyed that only men on foot can get to and from those districts.

"The commanding officer at each of the twelve posts is inspector of relief, and I have furnished each inspector with funds and have given authority to issue food from army supplies.

"One soldier has died of his injuries; the others will recover."

General Davis says the supplies now on hand will be sufficient to prevent starvation until the McPherson arrives.

The auxiliary cruiser Panther has been temporarily transferred to the War department for use in the transportation to Porto Rico of relief supplies collected in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 16.—The work of repairing the ravages of the hurricane progresses steadily. The masses who, so long as they are fed, are indolent, feel that they have not been great losers by the disaster.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 16.—Private advices state that the West Indian hurricane visited the Island of Andora, off the Bahama group, completely wrecking the sponging fleet. It is said that 150 bodies were washed ashore.

[The only subscription received yesterday for the Porto Rican relief fund was that of the Rev. J. E. Roy for $5. The entire amount subscribed and turned over to Controller Kerfoot thus far is $843.]

LAW STOPS A CAMP-MEETING.

Litigation Over Park Pasture Site at Lemars, Ia., Leaves Religious Orders Shelterless.

Lemars, Ia., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Litigation over a piece of property recently purchased for a city park culminated in a row yesterday. H. B. Aupperle, who claims to be lessee for the property, sublet it to the Plymouth County Holiness association for the camp-meeting.

The city police, acting under orders, prevented the setting up of the tents and T. M. Junk, attorney for Aupperle, was roughly handled. Special policemen patrolled the ground.

Judge Hutchinson this evening refused to grant an injunction against Aupperle, which is virtually a victory for him. A large number were anxious to put up tents for the camp-meeting in spite of the patrolling force, but the counsel of cool heads prevailed.

It is thought an attempt may be made before morning to erect tents.

MOB SEEKS A NEGRO'S LIFE.

Four Little Rock Women Attacked and an Angry Crowd Surrounds the Jail.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 16.—Four white women have been attacked at Little Rock within twenty-four hours, supposedly by the same negro, and tonight a mob attempted to storm the jail, in which were confined four suspects, one of whom, Ed Wright, has been identified by one of the women. The leader of the mob was arrested by Sheriff Kavanaugh on a charge of inciting a riot and lodged in jail. There are still many men in the streets near the jail, and the Sheriff, anticipating another attack, has placed a heavy guard on duty.

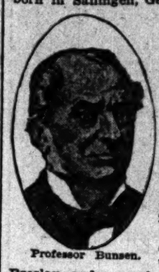
Outing of Deering Employes.

Employes of seventeen departments of the Deering Harvester company will hold a picnic today at the Desplaines River. About 5,000 persons are expected to attend, including children.

STELLAR CHEMIST IS DEAD.

Prof. Bunsen, Leading Chemical Scientist of Germany, Dies at the Age of 89 Years.

Heidelberg, Germany, Aug. 16.—Professor Robert Wilhelm Eberhard Bunsen, the chemist, is dead, aged 89 years.



Professor Bunsen.

[Robert Wilhelm Eberhard Bunsen was born in Sälilingen, Germany, on March 13, 1811. He studied at Göttingen, where his father was professor of Occidental literature, and at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. In 1836 he succeeded Wohler as professor of chemistry at Cassell, going later to a similar position at Marburg.

In 1841 he became director of the Chemical Institute at Marburg. In 1851 he became connected with the University of Breslau, and a year later was with the University of Heidelberg. He was, together with Professor Kirchhoff, the founder of stellar chemistry. Numerous discoveries were made by Professor Bunsen, many of them of great value to the scientific world.

In 1875 the University of Leyden gave him the honorary degree of M .D., and in July, 1877, the University of Heidelberg held a big celebration to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor Bunsen's election to the chair of experimental chemistry.

He was appointed one of the few foreign associates of the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1883.]

TO KEEP UP THE STRIKE FUND.

Typographical Union at Detroit Provides for Special Assessment and Disposes of Other Matters.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 16.—Milwaukee secures the next convention of the International Typographical union by a vote of 84 to 78. A report favoring a special assessment of not more than 50 cents in any three months whenever the strike fund of the union shall fall below $20,000 was adopted.

Discussion of the proposition to unionize and recognize the Chicago stereotypers was made a special order for Thursday afternoon, the session to be executive.

A supplemental report to President Donnelly's report was introduced, voicing a protest from H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago against a sentence of the report attributing to him sentiments antagonistic to the I. T. U.

Committees are considering resolutions indorsing The Hague peace conference and declaring for establishing an international electrotypers' and stereotypers' union, without the jurisdiction of the I. T. U.

The Committee on Laws recommendation that the admission of non-printer proofreaders to the union be left to the discretion of the local unions, to as large an extent as possible, was adopted.

A clause making four years' apprenticeship compulsory to a proofreader's admission into the union was rendered inoperative until Jan. 1, in order to facilitate the unionizing of proofrooms.

The convention adopted a resolution permitting the I. T. U. to give financial support to local unions involved in lawsuits where the principle of unionism is in any way involved.

A constitutional amendment raising the regular monthly dues 10 cents per month for the benefit of the strike fund was under consideration when the convention adjourned.

HEATED WORDS BY TILLMAN.

Talks of Whitecap Outrages and Says the Yankees Are Watching Every Move.

Greenwood, S. C., Aug. 16.—Senator Tillman, at the farmers' institute today, pitched into the whitecappers who have been terrorizing a portion of this county for the last ten days and whipping inoffensive negroes. The Senator called them white cowards and said they were a disgrace to the county. He thought if the Tolberts, the Republican party leaders in this section of the South, were stirring up the negroes they ought to be dealt with.

"If you want to uproot this evil and kill the snake, go kill the Tolberts, but don't abuse the poor, innocent black wretches," said the Senator.

"The Yankees," said Senator Tillman, "are watching us closely and the eyes of the whole world are now on the race problem in the South. They will take advantage of everything of this kind to abuse the South. You are just playing into the Yankees' hands. They are wanting to cut down our representation in Congress because of our new election laws, but otherwise there is little bitter feeling now between the two sections.

"Why, just look at that Jewett woman coming down here and taking away the nigger postmaster's family. She comes from Boston, the head and center of all devilment. The Yankees are ready to take up any such devilry as this whitecapping business and you people ought to put a stop to it."

FIND ILLINOIS SOLDIER SICK.

Lawrence A. Taylor of Elida, Ill., Is Found Dying on the Streets of Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 16.—Lawrence A. Taylor of Elida, Ill., formerly a private in Company H, Third Illinois Infantry, was found on the street here in an exhausted condition, and today is reported to be dying.

He was taken sick in Cuba, and after returning to his home in Illinois came to California for his health. He has a wife and three children in Elida, who have been notified.

The Red Cross here will send to their homes Private Andrew Smith, Company I, First California Infantry, who lives in Pittsburg, and Private Charles T. McIntyre of the Twelfth Regulars, who was in the Cuban campaign, and lived in Chicago.

Both have recently returned from Manila, and are suffering from the results of exposure.

MAY YET REVOKE THE CHARTER.

Tacoma People Alarmed Over the Reported Sale of a Street Railway Owned by a Chicago Company.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—For nearly a year the Snoqualmie Falls Power company, of which W. T. Baker of Chicago is President, sought entrance into Tacoma.

Now it has just transpired the Snoqualmie company has sold the bulk of its power to the street railway combine of Tacoma and Seattle, and the papers are to be signed in Chicago this week.

At the summer residence of W. T. Baker in Highland Park last night it was said that Mr. Baker was the sole owner of the company and had not disposed of his interest in the company. His eldest son, C. H. Baker, is resident manager of the company at Tacoma.

DEATH OF HEAVIEST WOMAN.

Mrs. Frank Whitlock, Who Has Just Expired in Michigan, Weighed 640 Pounds.

Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Frank Whitlock, who died at her home in Batavia Township today, was reputed to be the heaviest woman in the country. Her weight was 640 pounds. Her coffin is forty inches wide and twenty-seven inches deep. Mr. Whitlock was formerly a Chicago policeman.

WHY BEEF IS HIGHER.

INCREASED PRICES SAID TO BE DUE TO COMPETITION ABROAD.

Agent of Chicago Packing-House Explains in New York That the American Concerns Are Trying to Drive Australian Meat from the Markets of Great Britain and That Larger Exports Result in a Shortage at Home—Consumer Must Pay.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A representative of the firm of Nelson Morris & Co., 23 Tenth avenue, when asked as to the cause of the rise in the price of beef said today:

"Beef is cheaper in England today than in the United States. The advance here is caused by the efforts of American packers to drive Australian beef from the English markets and establish American beef instead. We want that business, and in order to secure it we are shipping immense quantities of beef to England.

"Just now this business abroad is carried on at a heavy loss because we are cutting prices to kill competition. The consequence is that the export of American beef is much heavier than ever before. Naturally under these conditions there is less beef for the home trade, although there are as many cattle for the market as ever.

"There is no real shortage in marketable cattle, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Receipts at the yards in Kansas City, Omaha, and Chicago today were large.

"The foreign demand being extra heavy, as I have explained, the prices to cattle dealers as well as to butchers are high. The packers are not reaping any great rewards.

"The remedy for complaining butchers is simple. They must raise prices."

In spite of the denial by the packers that there is a shortage in the available beef supply persons who have traveled recently through the western country report that cattlemen say they have few beef cattle on hand. They say also that cattle raisers in the range country were declaring a month ago that the price of beef was bound to take soon a big jump upwards and that the supply would be unable to meet the demand, stating as their reasons for this belief the great demand of the government during the war and the complete grass failure of the ranges throughout Nevada and Utah and much of Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Two weeks ago, within the boundaries of both States, it was said that not one herd of cattle was left in either Nevada or Utah.

The cattlemen kept up their courage until last spring, when those nearest the east drove the remnants of their herds into the better feeding lands of Colorado and Eastern Montana. The others shipped to market and got what price they could. The moving of the cattle restricted the bounds of many of the eastern ranges, resulting in a deterioration of the condition of many herds which had not suffered from the drought. For its beef cattle, by the statement of ranchmen themselves, the country is depending now on the ranges in Wyoming, Montana, Western Nebraska, Colorado, and Texas.

Of the cattle in this territory it is said only a small portion is in shape to be loaded on the cars. The rest will require several months of feeding. The herds from the dry country, it is said, cannot be considered available for this year's market.

Ben H. Bender, manager of the Edelweiss restaurants, yesterday denied the report that prices on steaks and chops had been raised at that place on account of the increased cost of meats.

CLAIMS A MIRACULOUS CURE.

New York Woman, a Helpless Cripple for Twelve Years, Restored to Health at the Shrine of St. Anne.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Adelaide Lancton of Chautauqua, N. Y., sister of Fred Lancton of Ottawa, has been miraculously cured at the Shrine of St. Anne d'Beaupre of spinal disease.

For twelve years she had been practically helpless and could only move about a few yards at a time with the aid of crutches. She had to be assisted from her chair to enable her to use the crutches.

Miss Lancton went to St. Anne in company with her brother on Aug. 9. Arriving there she received the holy communion and afterward visited the shrine and venerated the relic.

While standing in deep prayer she felt strange sensations in her back and in a few minutes she was able to walk.

Miss Lancton left her crutches at the altar and walked unassisted from the church. She returned home yesterday, where hundreds of people met her, most of whom did not believe the miracle until they saw her walk from the train alone.

LOST ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Schooner Aaron Reppard Wrecked Off North Carolina and Only Three of the Crew Saved.

Cape Henry, Va., Aug. 16.—Keeper Pugh of Gull Shoal Life Station, N. C., reports the schooner Aaron Reppard wrecked three miles south of that station. The crew consisted of eight persons, of whom three were saved and five lost. No further details are obtainable tonight.

Scranton, Miss., Aug. 16.—A telegram was received here this afternoon from Pensacola that the schooner Edwards bound from Pascagoula to Sagua La Grande with a cargo of lumber had been sighted by a fishing smack wrecked off Cape San Blas. The Edwards sailed Aug. 1, and must have encountered the Carrabelle hurricane. Up to this morning nothing has been heard from the crew and it is believed they are lost.

THUGS ROB IN WOMEN'S GARB.

Two Thieves Drive Mrs. Michael Deacey and Children Into Bathroom and Take $42 and Jewelry.

Disguised as women, with dresses worn awkwardly and shawls over their heads, two robbers entered the house of Michael Deacey, 3738 La Salle street, on Tuesday night, and, after terrorizing Mrs. Deacey and her three small children and driving them into the bathroom, looted the premises. The robbers made their appearance at an early hour, when Mr. Deacey, who is employed by the Chicago City Railway company, was absent. They secured $42 and a number of rings and a watch. Detectives Murnane and Finley yesterday obtained clews and the suspected men are being sought for.

TO TEST NEW MISSOURI LAWS.

Republicans File Suits Against Election and Police Measures Passed in the Last Legislature.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16.—The Republicans of St. Louis have taken the initiative in testing the new police and election laws in three suits filed today.

Two of them are for injunctions to prevent the enforcement of the election law, the third is to restrain and enjoin the Board of Police Commissioners from organizing a police board under the new law and from carrying out the provisions of that law.

Circuit Judge Withrow granted an injunction in the election cases, but set no date for a return by the defendants. In the police suit no date was set for hearing.

FOR INDIANA BUILDING SITE.

Government Starts Proceedings to Condemn Land for Federal Offices in Indianapolis.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Assistant Secretary Taylor has taken final action in regard to the acquisition by the government of a site for a federal building at Indianapolis, and proceedings in condemnation will at once be instituted against the whole of square 26, known as the University Park site, and, according as the awards figure up, the entire square or only a part will be secured.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A pure cream of tartar powder

Highest award at Chicago World's Fair. Highest tests by U. S. Gov't Chemists.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Imitation baking powders are mostly made from alum. They may cost less per pound, but their use is at the cost of health.

PURINTON IN VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Second Regiment Major Made Captain in the Twenty-ninth—Will Go to Manila.

Holman G. Purinton, 4217 Calumet avenue, who served during the Spanish war as a Major in the Second Regiment, has been made Captain of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, volunteer service. He received his official notice of appointment yesterday from W. H. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General, at Washington, and at once telegraphed his acceptance. The Twenty-ninth is stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will remain there a month. Then it will be forwarded to San Francisco, thence to the Philippines. Captain Purington will join the regiment in ten days.

CAPTAIN H. G. PURINTON.

IRONCLAD WILL OF INFIDEL.

In Leaving His Estate to Charity Joseph Benoist of Kansas City Foresaw a Possible Contest.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—When Joseph Benoist, the infidel, who died last week, made his will bequeathing his estate of $200,000 to charity and cutting off his relatives with a pittance, he probably foresaw a contest and made provisions for it. Benoist was reared a Catholic, but for many years prior to his death was a pronounced agnostic, and one of his last requests was that no religious services be held over his body.

In order to thwart any attempt which might be made to break the will he wrote a brief history of his life and left it for the guidance of the administrators of his estate. The document was made public today and will be employed to defeat the effort of Napoleon A. La Chapelle, a half brother, to get possession of part of the estate.

The statement begins:

To My Executors: I am over 72 years of age and am liable to pass away at any moment. I have made my last will and have devised my property to go where I think it will do the most good to the greatest number, regardless of nationality, creed, color, or condition in life. I deem it proper and necessary to give you a sketch of my life and throw some light on some transactions that may assist you should litigation arise in the settlement of my estate.

He then tells of his efforts in behalf of his half brother, La Chappelle, and of the lack of appreciation on the part of the latter. As to why he cut off his only sister with $1,000, he says:

"To my sister, Celina, I have sent, as I am now sending, small sums of money now and then. I would have done more if she did not have a husband whom I detest, because he has made her life miserable."

The statement closes with the following:

My property was acquired by long days' work and honest toil, and after giving thousands to charity and kindred institutions it is natural that I should feel some anxiety as to the disposition of my property after I pass away. The human family, irrespective of creed, color, or nationality, must reap the benefit of my work.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY MEETS.

Minnesota Christian Convention in Forty-second Annual Session at Rochester.

Rochester, Minn., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The forty-second annual convention of the Minnesota Christian Missionary society convened here today with a large attendance and will hold daily sessions until Monday. David O. Thomas of Minneapolis, the President, is conducting the exercises. The singing is in charge of Professors Givans of Olivia, Jones of Ontario, and Sweetman of Sioux City, Ia.

NO FIGHT ON WHISKY TRUST.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers Accept a Compromise and with It a Change of Heart.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The wholesale liquor dealers will not fight the whisky trust. They met today, determined to smash the trust if possible, and wound up by passing a resolution which is calculated to placate the trust because of the unpleasant things said at yesterday's convention.

OBITUARY.

CLARENCE HADLEY PICKERING, Chicago, who was drowned on Sunday while bathing near Pontiac, Mich., was buried yesterday at Oakwoods Cemetery. Services were conducted at the family residence, 5051 Madison avenue, by the Rev. H. L. Strain of the New England Congregational Church. The pall-bearers were: H. G. King of Detroit, C. S. Tracy of Syracuse, N. Y., Homer Dorland, Rush Britter, E. C. Lindsly, and Robert Hale.

SILAS B. GASSETTE, Moberly, Mo., died yesterday at the age of 87 years. He was the father-in-law of Mrs. Norman T. Gassette of Chicago, a widow, who is now in Europe.

L. B. KENDALL, Kalamazoo, Mich., died suddenly yesterday at Denver, Colo. He was owner of the Kalamazoo Daily News.

Army of the Cumberland Reunion.

Toledo, O., Aug. 16.—At a reunion of the Third Ohio Cavalry today arrangements were made for a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in this city in 1902. This reunion will include the famous Chicago Board of Trade Battery and all others who were at any time in the army of the Cumberland.

Professor Shepard Has Recovered.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 16.—Professor Irwin Shepard, Secretary of the National Educational association, left for his home in Minnesota today, having recovered from his indisposition of yesterday. Doctors say he has no symptoms of pertussis, as was thought yesterday.

DEWEY GAINING IN HEALTH.

Admiral So Far Recovered That He Is Able to Visit the Deck of the Olympia.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Leghorn, Aug. 16.—Admiral Dewey's illness is slight, and today the Admiral was so far toward recovery as to spend some time on the deck of the Olympia. If he continues to improve he will leave tomorrow for Florence. The officers of the Olympia who have gone on shore have received a cordial welcome from the people of this city.

The Dewey home fund project, which was started in Washington several months ago, has received a new impetus from some quarter. Subscription lists were sent to the local police stations yesterday asking for contributions of any amount from 10 cents up.

It is said that the lists will be circulated also among the firemen and all other city employes. It was reported that the subtreasurers, custom-house officers, and postmasters all over the United States have been requested from Washington to pass around the lists.

Several hundred dollars were subscribed by the police last night.

"The police all admire Admiral George Dewey," said a man at the Central Station, "but we do not see the justice of giving up a portion of our mite to a man who has a salary of $13,000 a year for life. We do not believe that George Dewey knows of this movement, and would stop it if he did. The 50 cents or a dollar we are expected to give up is more to us than $100 is to Admiral Dewey. If the nation wants to give him a home let the representatives at Washington vote him the money."

AFTER A "JACK THE SLASHER."

Cincinnati Police Scouring the City in Search of a Mysterious Criminal Who Stabs Unknown People.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Newport police authorities are scouring that city for some trace of a mysterious "Jack the Slasher." For no apparent reason, a strange man last Tuesday evening attacked Mattie Block, a domestic, and slashed her with a knife, inflicting four ghastly wounds.

The young woman had been to Cincinnati, and was returning to her home about 11:50 o'clock when she noticed a strange man regarding her in a peculiar manner. When she left the street car at Third and Park streets in Newport she noticed that the stranger also left the car, and followed her closely. As she reached her employer's house at Sixth and Park streets the man struck at her in a violent manner. A moment later she felt a sharp pain, and the man followed up the attack by striking at her three times.

When she screamed he turned and disappeared. A doctor found that the woman had been stabbed four times on both arms, across the breast, and in the back. While they are serious, they will not prove fatal.

Iowa Mineworkers Adjourn.

Oskaloosa, Ia., Aug. 16.—The Iowa division, National Mine Workers of America, closed its annual meeting today. It will meet at Des Moines next year. The following officers were elected: President, John P. Ream, reelected, Beacon; Vice President, Joseph Sharp, Hewitt; Secretary and Treasurer, John White, Pekay; Executive board, John Sexton, Centerville; Edwin Perry, Oskaloosa; L. P. Joyce, Des Moines; Tom Adams, Boone.

Clark Is New Military Instructor.

Champaign, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.

MAY DISRUPT THE ORDER

ELECTION IN COLORED WOMEN'S CONVENTION BREEDS TROUBLE.

Choice of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell to a Third Term as President Meets Opposition, and Miss Elizabeth E. Carter of Massachusetts, Candidate for Recording Secretary, Announces the Withdrawal of the Northeastern Federation—Results of Balloting.

Disruption is said to threaten the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs as a result of the election of officers at the convention yesterday, when Mrs. Mary Church Terrell was chosen for her third term as President. The trouble culminated towards the close of the session when Miss Elizabeth E. Carter of New Bedford, Mass., who had been a candidate for the office of Recording Secretary, announced her determination to leave the association, saying she had been instructed by the Northeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs to announce its withdrawal in case it did not secure representation among the officers.

This announcement caused a commotion, and every effort was made to have Miss Carter reconsider her determination, but without avail. As a compromise it was determined to elect three Recording Secretaries, all having the same rank and authority, but Miss Carter refused to be satisfied with this plan.

"There is a certain dignity that goes with womanhood that I must assert and which prohibits my acceptance of a position which is evidently created expressly for the occasion," she said.

Squabble Over Election.

The reelection of Mrs. Terrell as President occasioned much dissatisfaction. It was declared Mrs. Terrell had said repeatedly that she would never accept a third term unless she was elected unanimously and some of the delegates insisted that she showed bad faith in her acceptance of the Presidency inasmuch as the election was not unanimous. Mrs. Terrell is personally popular among the delegates, but there were some who opposed her reelection on constitutional grounds. She had held the office for two terms.

When the convention went into executive session in the morning it was learned that Mrs. Terrell had reconsidered her determination not to run and the New England delegates, who were especially antagonistic to her reelection, insisted that she resign the chair, which she did in favor of Mrs. Lucy Thurman, the Vice President. When the nominations were made Mrs. Terrell's name was offered and her friends declared that as the constitution of the association had only been framed two years ago and as her second term had then commenced it could not apply to her first term, as, if it did, it would be retroactive. There was a strong opposition, but Mrs. Terrell's friends carried their point and she was reelected.

The opposition was divided, there being five candidates other than Mrs. Terrell. They were Mrs. J. B. Bruce, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Lucy Thurman, Mrs. Josephine St. Pier Ruffin, and Mrs. J. Sallon Yates.

Other Officers Chosen.

Mrs. Josephine B. Bruce of Indianapolis was elected First Vice President, Mrs. Lucy E. Phillips of Jackson, Tenn., Second Vice President, Mrs. Mary Lynch of Salisbury, N. C., Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. Sallon Yates of Kansas City Treasurer, Mrs. Jerome Jeffries of Rochester, N. Y., National Organizer, and Mrs. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., chairman of the National Executive committee.

Ballot on Recording Secretary.

There were three candidates for the office of recording secretary—Mrs. Connie A. Curl of Chicago, Miss Elizabeth E. Carter of New Bedford, and Mrs. Mary Sutton of Pittsburg. Mrs. Sutton withdrew on the first ballot. Mrs. Curl was given the solid support of the Chicago delegation. At the end of three ballots Mrs. Carter had fifty-nine votes to Mrs. Curl's eighty-one, ninety-four being necessary to a choice. As there seemed to be no chance of breaking the deadlock, a motion that Mrs. Curl be declared elected by acclamation was carried.

Then it was suggested that the office of assistant recording secretary be created, and that one of the two candidates who had received the greatest number of votes on the last ballot be elected recording secretary and that the second candidate be elected to the office of assistant recording secretary. The motion was carried, and then it was that Miss Carter refused to accept the office, and announced her determination to carry the New England delegation with her from the association. Various suggestions were made that the matter be compromised and some even went so far as to suggest that Mrs. Curl resign in Miss Carter's favor, but the Chicago delegation refused to permit her to do so, and the members of the delegation declared that if she was forced from the office to which she had been elected the Chicago clubs would leave the federation. Finally, to avoid further trouble, Miss Carter left the hall and Mrs. Curl was elected as first recording secretary. Mrs. S. Lilian Coleman of Omaha was elected second recording secretary and Miss Carrie W. Clifford was elected third recording secretary.

Mrs. Terrell Expresses Regrets.

Mrs. Terrell said that she regretted the trouble that has caused the withdrawal of the Northeastern delegation and clubs, and said that she thought that even yet a compromise might be effected.

A business session of the convention will be held this morning. Pittsburg is the probable site for the next convention. In the afternoon the delegates will visit Hull House to make a study of the social problems of Chicago, and in the evening a farewell reception will be given them by the Chicago members of the association.

In the Evening Session.

In the evening papers were read on subjects pertaining to the social advancement of the colored race by Miss Mary Lynch, Mrs. Lucy Thurman, Miss Elizabeth Carter, Mrs. Emma L. Ransom, Mrs. Rose Bowser Branche, and Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper.

Council of Colored Men.

The National Afro-American Council of the United States will meet at Bethel Church at 10 o'clock this morning in a convention which will close on Saturday evening. Among those in attendance will be Bishop Alexander Walters, D. D., the President; Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.; Edward E. Brown, Boston; Bishop W. H. Turner, Colonel W. A. Pledger, Atlanta, Ga.

One of the most important matters to be presented will be the following proposed federal statute:

Whenever any number of men assemble together in any State or Territory of the United States with the intent to take the life of any person who has been accused without due process of law of the commission of any criminal offense, by lynching, burning, cutting, maiming, or by taking the life by any unlawful means of any person so accused; such act will be declared a crime against the government of the United States, and wherever he may so attempt or present at the commission of such offense shall be tried in any United States court, and, if convicted, shall be punished by death.

And it is further enacted, that the government of the United States shall have the right to interfere in any State or Territory of the United States where men assemble together for the purpose of lynching any person.

Whoever shall tamper or interfere with or intimidate any witness who has been properly summoned to give testimony in any case of said lynching that, upon conviction, be fined not less than $1,000 or punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than three years, or both.

MISS GRANT WEDS ON SEPT. 25.

To Become the Princess Cantacuzene in All Saints' Chapel at Newport.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant and Prince Michel Cantacuzene will take place on Sept. 25. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Henry C. Potter in All Saints' Chapel at Newport.

The bridal costume of Miss Grant has been made in Paris, and is rich and elaborate. The honeymoon, it is said, will be passed at Beaulieu, the William Waldorf Astor place, now occupied by Potter Palmer and family.

The bridesmaids will include two of the Misses Morton, daughters of Levi P. Morton.

Bad Complexions Need Chamberlain's Liquid Rouge; 50 cents. Lovely, harmless beautifier; marvelous results.

NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN AT THE COLORED WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

MRS. JOSEPHINE B. BRUCE, First Vice President.

MRS. LUCY PHILLIPS, Second Vice President.

MRS. MARY CHURCH TERRELL, President.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Wedding of Miss Alberta Baker of This City and Mr. William Townsend of Kalgoorlie, West Australia.

The wedding of Miss Alberta Frances Baker, daughter of Mrs. Meta Carpenter Baker, 1244 Wrightwood avenue, to Mr. William Townsend of Kalgoorlie, West Australia, took place last evening at the Church of the Covenant, Halsted street and Belden avenue. The Rev. W. G. Craig performed the ceremony. Miss Maude McConnell of Indianapolis was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were:

Miss Anita B. Baker, Miss Cora Yawter, Miss Elvia Giffette, Miss Evangeline Johnson, Marion, Ind., Miss Frances Hershey, Sterling, Miss Maria Bullis, Gulfport, Miss.

The best man was Mr. E. A. Fordyce and the ushers were:

Mr. Charles Baker, Mr. A. D. Thompson, Peoria, Mr. Frank Brown, Champaign, Mr. C. W. Blodgett, Mr. E. D. Townsend, Champaign, Mr. Wright R. Baker.

Miss Josephine Parrott and Miss Mary Parrott of Indianapolis, Miss Mary Keating and Miss Helen Keating of New York, and Miss Helen White of Chicago were flower girls. A reception at the residence of the bride's mother followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend left immediately after for Kalgoorlie, where they will reside.

The marriage of Miss Eleonor E. Glover and Mr. J. Brant Oliver took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. F. H. Glover, 1214 Main street, Evanston, the Rev. O. F. Mattison of Hemenway Methodist Episcopal Church officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver left for Spokane, Wash., where they will reside.

Miss Grace Dorothy Burnham and Mr. A. Harry Gentzler were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherbyrne Wesley Burnham, 95 Fifty-first street. The Rev. Harold Morse officiated. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Lida Burnham. Mr. Charles Lewis Wolf was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Gentzler went East for a wedding trip. They will reside at the Hyde Park Hotel, where they will be at home after Oct. 1.

Announcement was made yesterday of the marriage of Mrs. Jennie E. Cutler of New York City to Mr. F. R. Clarke, 399 Ashland boulevard. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. F. Irving. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke will take a trip to Europe.

The Kenwood Country club will give a corn roast and dance on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Eddy, 1635 Sheridan road, sailed yesterday for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lane Allen, 4050 Grand boulevard, are at the Chicago club, Charlevoix.

Among the Chicago people at Lakewood, N. Y., are Mr. Lorado Taft and Dr. Charles F. Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Ballard of Louisville are at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Thayer, 3302 Indiana avenue, returned on Tuesday from Glenwood Springs, Lake Geneva. Miss Thayer will remain there for the rest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hirschl, 6054 Kimbark avenue, are occupying a cottage at Glenwood Springs, Lake Geneva.

Mrs. Alice D. Smith, Miss Blanche Smith, and Miss Jeannette M. Smith, 3614 Michigan avenue, left on Tuesday for a trip in the East.

Mrs. Joseph H. Buffum, 366 Ontario street, is at Lakewood, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney C. Miller of Oak Park are in Paris at the Hotel Binda.

Mr. John E. Dean and the Misses Dean, 3259 Indiana avenue, are at Mackinac Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Pitcher, 874 Winthrop avenue, Edgewater, have gone to Yellowstone Park.

WEDDING OF DR. H. W. THOMAS.

Miss Vandelia Varnum Becomes the Wife of the Chicago Divine at Franklinville, N. Y.

Franklinville, N. Y., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas of Chicago and Miss Vandelia Varnum of this place were married here this morning, the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. George W. Varnum, being witnessed only by the father and sister of the bride and an adopted child.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas left immediately for Chicago and will arrive there tomorrow morning. On Monday they go to Urbana, Ill., and from there will leave for the Dakotas, where the doctor will lecture.

They will be at home in Chicago in the latter week of September, the doctor occupying the pulpit of the People's Church on Sunday, Oct. 1, for the first time since his departure.

NAB AN ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER.

Employes of Marshall Field & Co.'s Wholesale House Capture E. C. Martin After a Fight.

E. C. Martin, having the appearance of a country merchant, entered Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale store in Adams street, and, while pricing goods, is charged, attempted to steal two silk skirts, valued at $30. He was run down and captured by clerks after a hard fight, in which he knocked down the first of his pursuers.

One of the men Martin struck during the fight was Emil Schafer, recent candidate for City Treasurer.

The prisoner was remanded by Justice Martin until Aug. 22.

To Open War on the Saloon.

Members of the Chicago Young People's Christian Temperance union have issued a call for a mass convention to be held in this city on Sept. 28 and 29 to consider the saloon question. The call declares that the time is ripe when women should combine through the power of the ballot to save young men and the home from the saloon. The convention is considered as a fulfillment of the wishes of Frances E. Willard. Entertainment is being arranged for by the local union and reduced rates have been obtained for delegates.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe-st., 84 Washington, agents.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Only Two Weeks.

HERMAN POWERS hurried along the street, his thoughts traveling even faster than he was doing. He was engaged to Margaret Leland and had been for over a year. He was much in love with her, and he considered himself a lucky man to have won her consent to marry him. She loved him, too, and, as is often the case with a good, pure woman, this love amounted to almost worship.

Herman had enjoyed this devotion on her part exceedingly, as what man would not in like circumstances? But lately he had sometimes thought she was too demonstrative in her affections, a little too sentimental, in fact, and that in her great enjoyment of his company, perhaps she was a little selfish and took a good deal of his time away from his profession. Before he met her this law business had been his sole object of interest, and now that the first glamour of his engagement was over, he did not exactly return to his first love, but was willing to divide his attention, and strange it would be, indeed, if his fiancée did not suffer in the dividing process.

Just now he was about to take a short trip out of the State, and he was on his way to bid Margaret good-by. He had decided it would be all nonsense to have a scene over this first parting, and as for love letters, they would be entirely out of the question. "It would be Margaret's way to make a great fuss over our separation," he said to himself as he ran up the steps of the Lelands' home and rang the bell, "but I shall be taking trips often, and there is no need of being foolish. We must begin as we can hold out."

He is relieved as he enters the drawing-room that there are guests present and he is not likely to see his sweetheart alone, and with it all is a vague sense of disappointment, too. He talks with her, with her mother and brother, and with the friends they are entertaining; he exerts himself to be agreeable and to keep the conversation on general topics, and when at the end of an hour he rises to go and carelessly announces his departure from the city on the morrow, he is convinced that he has avoided the thing he dreaded, and in a diplomatic kind of way, too. Margaret had perhaps grown a little white when he spoke of his trip, but she said nothing. It was only when he left the room that she followed him and put her arm up round his neck.

"I don't like to have you leave me, darling," she whispered coaxingly. "Is it necessary?"

The reply came rather shortly.

"Why, of course. Do you suppose I would go if it wasn't? Come, Margaret, don't be silly."

She withdrew her arm immediately, but her face dropped with disappointment and her lips trembled. Her lover moved uneasily, but she recovered herself at once.

"You will write me every day? It will be such a comfort to me when you are not here to know just where you are and what you are doing."

"O, no, my dear. I should not have time to do that. I shall be rushing from one place to another, and it would not pay to display so much sentiment for just two weeks."

"For just two weeks," she repeated, mechanically, and with an effort. "At all events give me an address where mail would reach you. Something might happen; I might want you. Something tells me I shall want to send for you."

He laughed rather forcibly.

"You dear little soul, you would write me twice a day and it would interfere with my business affairs and take my mind off my duties. No mail for me this trip! Why, I am not even leaving my address at my hotel. We must endure to be separated totally for two weeks, and I dare say it will be good for us. You will love me a great deal more when we are together again."

"That would be impossible," she quietly returned, and then she gave him her hand in parting. He avoided her eyes, the hurt look in them was more than he could bear, but he took the little trembling hand in his, and stooped to kiss her. "Good-by, dear, take good care of yourself. Give me one more kiss and I am gone. Remember, it's only two weeks."

Two weeks later the train is steaming into the city as fast as the big iron horse can carry it, but it cannot go too fast for the impatient Mr. Powers. The two weeks are over, the business trip is at an end and is successful, and now he wants to see Margaret, his love, his darling. He has thought of her day and night, he has bought her extravagant presents, he has done everything to please her except write to her, and he can hardly wait for his meeting with her. He gets his overcoat on, his grip in hand, he scorns the assistance of the porter, and before the train has fairly ceased its motion he steps down to the platform of the station. He sends a telegram to Margaret announcing his arrival, and then takes a cab to his hotel, giving the cabman an extra to hurry, so anxious he is to make the necessary changes in his toilet and get to his fiancée. He fairly runs up the stairs to his room, and finds a note under the door. From her? No, from her brother.

My Dear Fellow: We are so sorry we haven't your address and cannot send for you. Margaret, of course, must know where you are, but for some reason she declines to tell us. Probably it is to spare you the pain of parting—for Margaret is dying. She took cold the day you left and the illness rapidly developed into pneumonia. The doctor gave us almost no hope from the beginning and tonight says we must expect the worst. He thinks she will hold out a couple of days longer, and we are all hoping that some chance will bring you home before she goes. I send this to your hotel that it may reach you the instant you arrive. Come to us at once if you would see Margaret alive. Very truly yours, JACK LELAND."

This letter was dated a week before.—Boston Post.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Lord Howard de Walden, through the death of his half-crazy and extraordinary old mother becomes the largest owner of house property in the world, and a richer man even than the Duke of Westminster. The late Lady Howard de Walden inherited from her brother, the late Duke of Portland, alone $75,000,000 in 1879, and that was only part of her colossal fortune. All her brothers and sisters had predeceased her, leaving her nearly all their fortunes. Especially was this the case with her sister, Lady Ossington, who bequeathed to her a fortune of at least $50,000,000, if not more. Indeed, judging merely from the various wills probated in Great Britain in favor of the aged peeress, she must have been at the time of her death the other day richer than any of the Vanderbilts or the Astors.

And nearly all this wealth is in house property. And in this manner the blackest sheep of the British peerage becomes landlord and the owner of the homes of thousands upon thousands of his fellow-citizens. Indeed, by reason of the influence which he is able, as such, to exercise upon the hundreds of thousands of his tenants, this man, whom no decent citizen would willingly have cross his threshold, is rendered the most important member of the House of Lords, a hereditary legislator whose wishes and caprices even Lord Salisbury and the members of the government are forced to consider with deference.

These are harsh remarks to make about the wealthiest peer of the British Empire. But that they are not overdrawn or too highly colored will be realized by even the most cursory reference to the revelations in court at the time when his unfortunate wife obtained a divorce from him six or seven years ago.

Previous to that he had brought a suit of assault and battery against his brother-in-law, a Major Barkly of the Seventh Hussars, who had publicly horsewhipped him in his own house for kicking and beating Lady Howard de Walden, his wife. He has likewise repeatedly been arrested for drunk and disorderly conduct, and all these proceedings of one kind and another have served to show that he is a reprobate of the worst character.

In fact, had it not been for his wealth he would long ago have been deprived of his commission in the army. Although no longer on active service, he is still entitled to wear the uniform of a Major of the Fourth Dragoons, and so strong is the esprit de corps that old messmates of his are still to be found who endeavor to excuse his conduct on the ground of insanity. Some color is given to this plea by the extravagant conduct of his mother, who has just died, and by the fact that he had, through her, in his veins the same blood as that eccentric Duke of Portland, whose mysterious modes of living have been seen by his tenants, fellow-creatures, and his crane for building, not above the ground but beneath it, have led to the Druce-Portland controversy.

Although old Lady Howard de Walden spent some of her money in building churches towards the latter portion of her life, which caused prelates and other ecclesiastical dignitaries to frequent her society, yet she had much in common with her son and heir, and some fifteen or twenty years ago, when already advanced in age, she took it into her head to make a trip to the Orient. She traveled in great state and with an enormous staff of attendants, and to this day the European residents in China speak with bated breath of the insane extravagances of which mother and son were guilty on board the steamer which they had chartered for the purpose of visiting Canton and various other ports and rivers.

A less reprehensible form of eccentricity on the part of the old woman was her lordly way of having roads and palaces built. For instance, she would be driving out and she would suddenly be seized with the idea that she wished to get to a certain spot by a certain route. On being told that it was impossible to reach the place by proceeding in that direction owing to there being no road she would order a road to be made regardless of expense, no matter if it cut through houses and estates. Money was never allowed to stand in the way of any such whim of hers, and around Malbern alone during the last two or three years of her life she is known to have spent considerably over a million dollars in this way.

Lord Howard de Walden has an only son now about 19 years of age, and who makes his home with his mother, the court having unhesitatingly awarded to her the charge of the boy at the time of the divorce proceedings in 1893. He will be, as soon as he comes of age, the greatest matrimonial catch of the present generation, and will naturally become a quarry worthy of interest on the part of all mothers with marriageable daughters. He stands well at court, for the Ellis family, to which he belongs, and of which his father is the chief, is one of those houses that have from time immemorial sought distinction rather in the entourage of royalty than on the field of battle or in the service of the state.

Among the best known of his cousins is General Sir Arthur Ellis, for more than a quarter of a century equerry to the Prince of Wales, while at the present moment he enjoys the lucrative sinecure of Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Lords. His entire military service, save a couple of months spent in the Crimea, has been passed in attendance on royalty. Let me add that Lord Howard de Walden's only sister is Duchess of Sermoneta, widow of the head of the illustrious and historical Roman house of Caetani.

The fall of Premier van der Peereboom in Belgium deprives the good people of Brussels of one of their favorite pastimes and strangers of a singularly amusing spectacle. During the recent political crisis the portentous length of his name, coupled with the extraordinary sanctimoniousness and lugubriousness of his manner, led to the composition of a musical squib, which commenced much as follows:

O, Vandenpeereboom, boom, boom!
Boom, boom, etc.

The first portion of the verses were set to the music of Snell's "Funeral March," and the entire crowd would sing this part in mock doleful tones while kneeling in the streets. Then at a given point the music would change to the briskest part of the "Marseillaise," whereat the singers would jump to their feet and march joyously off. The effect was exceedingly droll, and used to be repeated at least half a dozen times a day while the excitement about the electoral bill lasted.

A good story is current just now in London concerning that learned university professor, Sir John Sanderson, who was knighted the other day by the Queen, and as the tale has been repeated in certain of the scientific papers I suppose we may take it as having the authority of truth. Sir John is extremely absent-minded. It seems that a week or so ago his assistants left him in his laboratory wrapt in contemplation of a frog, of which the heart was exposed. Beside him was a sandwich, which was to constitute his lunch. When the assistants returned they found Sir John still absorbed in contemplation, not of the frog, but of the sandwich. The frog had mysteriously disappeared.

WALES MAKES THE MATCH

MRS. LANGTRY'S WEDDING DUE TO ROYAL ASSISTANCE.

Now Asserted in London the Jersey Lily Will Make an Actor Out of Her Youthful Husband — When His Father Dies She Will Come Into a Title and Several Estates—Her Ambition for Social Prominence Enhanced by the Marriage.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 16.—The indications are that Mrs. Langtry will seek to make an actor out of her youthful husband, Hugo Gerald de Bathe, and that an irreverent public will learn to apply to the baronet's infatuated son the undignified pseudonym "Mr. Langtry."

It is accepted as a fact that young De Bathe is indebted to the Prince of Wales for his bride—in other words, that His Royal Highness good-naturedly assumed the rôle for the sake of old times. The match is a better one for the Jersey Lily than might appear at first sight, for though her husband is for the present dependent on his proud and wrathful old father, no amount of parental or social disapprobation can rob him of the title at the death of Sir Henry Percival de Bathe.

Prince Knew Beforehand.

Young De Bathe and Mrs. Langtry met at Goodwood during the races two years ago. The Prince of Wales made them known to each other. He afterward had opportunities to watch the ripening of their acquaintance into love. He was in the confidence of both. His attitude was benign, paternal. He was one of the few who knew of the marriage beforehand, and he wrote to each of them a warm letter full of congratulations and good wishes.

It is true that he was not present at the ceremony to give the happy pair his blessing, but that was because Mrs. Langtry and Lieutenant de Bathe wished the wedding to be quiet and to be a secret for the time being. Besides, it would not have looked well for the Prince to display himself too conspicuously in his amiable rôle of matchmaker.

New Career for Mrs. Langtry.

Those who know Mrs. Langtry well say that she wishes to begin now where most women begin when they leave the parental rooftree for the altar, to have a fireside, a husband, a routine of agreeable obligations, a social niche, a tranquil drifting into middle age.

Has a New Social Future.

When the period of hard work and continued publicity has been ended by the death of Sir Henry Percival de Bathe, who traces his line back to one of Strongbow's companions-in-arms in the twelfth century, she will then be lady de Bathe and chatelaine of more than one noble estate.

No one doubts that when the time arrives the Prince of Wales will exhibit a continuance of amiability by bespeaking for the Baronet's wife such social recognition as his influence can command. Still beautiful and an extremely clever woman, Mrs. Langtry's prospects are considered by social students to be admirable, and it is thought that her 16-year-old daughter, in whose future the Prince of Wales takes a kindly interest, will start out in life with inestimable advantages.

NEW RULES FOR THE FRIENDS.

Committee, After a Year's Work, Provides a Discipline for the Religious Order.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The committee appointed at the last general conference of the Friends of North America, held in this city, has drawn up the discipline for use of the thirteen annual Quaker meetings.

An important section of the new discipline is: "The vital principles of the faith of the friends is the truth that man's salvation and higher life are personal matters between the individual soul and God and that it is wrought by an immediate working of the living Christ."

Yearly meetings are given power to enforce discipline by legislation. The new discipline recognizes that the church cannot make or appoint ministers. It can only recognize gifts where they exist, and properly provide for the exercise and development as a sacred bestowal of the head of the church on its members.

Work on the revision of the discipline has been in progress for a year.

Food's Effect on Temper.

Some authorities hold to the idea that a child's disposition is largely governed by his diet, citing the gentleness of the rice-eating races against the quarreling of meat-eating children in proof.

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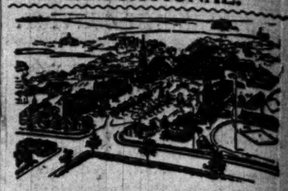

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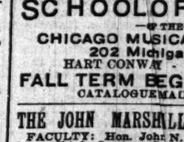

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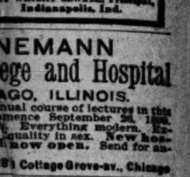

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...EACH HOTEL, ARTIOCH, ILL. ...ponds, opens the season with ... ...ARTHUR A. CRANE.

SHOWS ONE POINT LOSS.

BISCUIT COMMON SELLS OFF AFTER DIVIDEND NEWS.

Decline Follows a Strong Opening, but There Is a Partial Recovery Before the Close—Cash Reserve Said to Have Shown a Big Increase—Linseed Stock Not Active—Cost of Building Oil Plants—Movement in Moore Stocks—Sales on Stock Exchange.

National Biscuit common did not respond with an advance in quotations yesterday to the dividend declared by the directors in New York the day before. Stock opened at 45¾ and did not pass that figure during the day's trading. It sold off during the morning session to 47¼, though this was partly made up during the day by a gain which carried the stock back to 48¼. The fact that the directors were to declare a dividend on the common stock had been practically assured for two weeks or more, and traders had discounted the information. There are a great many people who have held common stock for a long period in anticipation of dividends, and apparently some of them were willing to take the market price and let some one else get future profits, if there should be any. A good many traders thought the bylaw passed by the directors fixing regular days for the paying of quarterly dividends on the common stock would help the market, as it would indicate an intention on the part of the directors to put the stock on a permanent dividend basis. This was the only feature of the directors' action which had not been foreshadowed. Even this did not help the market yesterday, and holders of the stock saw a decline of more than a point during the first hour's trading.

No statement has been given to the public as to the condition of the company other than the announcement made along with the declaring of the dividend that the company was in good condition financially. At the time of the last report of the company, at the end of the year 1898, the statement of assets showed a working capital reserve of $2,000,000. According to one of the large stockholders of the company yesterday, this reserve has since been increased to more than $2,000,000. The statement is made that not only is the cash reserve considerably larger than it was at the end of last year, but it is claimed by officers of the company earnings are now more than sufficient to pay dividends on the common and preferred stock, and that the reserve will show a still further increase when the next statement is made. The business transacted by the company last year amounted to $33,000,000, and it is said up to the present time business has been done which will, if maintained, figure up more than $40,000,000 for the year 1899.

Linseed Stock Is Not Active.

Linseed stock is not being actively traded in at the present time. There were sales yesterday of 1,000 shares of the preferred, prices ranging from 54¼ to 54⅝, with a close at 54⅛, in the common there was only one sale of 26 shares at 11¾. Nearly a week has passed now during which there has been no announcement of any new contracts of large amount. A linseed oil manufacturer, who is the owner of an independent plant, has figured out the cost of erecting plants having a capacity of the American Linseed company. According to his figures a modern linseed oil mill can be erected at the present time for less than $10,000 a press. The American company has 425 presses out of a total of 800 presses in the United States, and this linseed oil manufacturer estimates mills having a capacity of 425 presses could be built in the most modern manner and having all the latest improvements for less than $4,500,000. At the time of the formation of the American Linseed company it is said the old National Linseed Oil company received $4,575,000 for mills containing 250 presses and for the independent mills absorbed, with 175 presses, there was paid an additional $4,500,000. The cost figured out for the 425 presses is therefore, $8,075,000. The American Linseed company has outstanding $8,750,000 of preferred and a like amount of common, making a total capitalization of $17,500,000.

Tobacco stocks were actively traded in in New York yesterday and there was a good deal of buying and selling of these securities for China. The formation of the new Continental Tobacco company of the Buchanan & Lyall tobacco plant in New York was reported. This company was incorporated ten days ago with a capital stock of $4,000,000. The Continental and American Tobacco company are practically a single corporation, and while the Buchanan & Lyall plant was purchased as a Continental company, the business is to be divided between the concerns. It is said the plant was wanted particularly because of the firm's advertising its goods as union made. Other tobacco plants in the country are now under option to the trust and it is intended to make the practical monopoly of the tobacco business as absolute one. It is said to be the further intention of the people back of the two companies to make the stocks among the most active in Wall street.

Activity in Moore Company Stocks.

There has been an unusual degree of activity in the stocks of the Moore companies recently. National Steel has been fairly active during the last week and trading has also been heavy in Steel Hoop and in Union Bag. Steel Hoop has made an advance of nearly 10 points and Union Bag showed a net gain of more than 1 point yesterday. A wager of $10,000 was made between W. Moore, who is now in New York, and another member of the board of the American Steel Hoop company, of $2,000 on the question of the earnings of the company for the present fiscal year. Mr. Moore wagered the company would show earnings of $5,000,000 during the year, while the other man who took the other side of the wager is credited with saying profits would exceed $4,000,000, but that they would fall short of $5,000,000. The Moores themselves are said not to be in the market, but they have been advising friends to purchase some of the securities.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Sept. 30, to stock of record Aug. 18.

The directors of the Chicago and Alton have declared a dividend of one share, payable Sept. 2, to stock of record Aug. 19.

A dividend of 1 per cent on stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio has been declared, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Aug. 26. This is the first dividend of the company.

The Detroit Stock Exchange has listed $2,000,000 common and $11,607,000 preferred stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. This stock takes the place of the old voting trust certificates. The Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation company control the stock in a temporary agreement to continue for six months, during which time it is hoped all of the questions between the two companies will be settled permanently.

A meeting of stockholders of the New York Air Brake company, held yesterday in Jersey City, was adjourned to Sept. 5 without transacting business. The stockholders increasing the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $10,000,000 was adopted. Only $1,250,000 of this will be issued at this time. The balance is in the treasury.

The following sales on unlisted securities on the New York exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Consolidated Copper	50¾	51
Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	103
Colorado Fuel & Iron pfd	118	123
Continental Tobacco of America	30	30¼
Continental Tobacco of America pfd	59¼	60
Electric Vehicle	51	54
Electric Vehicle pfd	87½	89½
Federal Steel	94	95
Federal Steel pfd	93½	94
Glucose Sugar	99¼	99¾
Glucose Sugar pfd	104	105
Manhattan Beach	470	475

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
Allis Chalmers	200	11¾	11¾	11¾
Allis Chalmers pfd	1,000	34¾	34¾	34¾
American Radiator	30	40	40	40
Am. Biscuit	115	102¾	102¾	102¾
Am. Biscuit pfd	100	114	114	114
Am. Can	200	80	80¼	80¼
Am. Can pfd	200	120	120	120
Am. Steel Hoop	100	77¾	77¾	77¾
Am. Steel Hoop pfd	100	114	114	114
Am. Tin Plate	4,400	34¾	34¼	34¾
Am. Tin Plate pfd	50	101	101	101
Am. Type Founders	70	23	23	23
Am. Type Founders pfd	100	90	90	90
Atchison	550	16¾	16	16¾
Atchison pfd	132	39	38½	39
Atlantic Mutual	100	194½	194½	194½
Baltimore & Ohio	1,100	118¾	118¼	118¾

BONDS.

	Aug. 16.	Aug. 5.
Tuesday	$167,807,110	$24,281,350
Monday	22,510,174	4,387,250
Saturday	20,180,470	10,787,600
Friday	13,813,094	12,818,227
Thursday	4,343,000	4,882,000
Wednesday	4,662,450	3,580,450

The New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount; Boston, par; Cincinnati, par; Pittsburg, par; Baltimore, par; New Orleans, par; Charleston, par; Savannah, par; Montreal, par; Minneapolis, par; Milwaukee, par; Kansas City, par; Cleveland, par; Detroit, par; Buffalo, par; St. Paul, par; Denver, par; San Francisco, par; Portland, par; Seattle, par; Tacoma, par; Los Angeles, par; Salt Lake, par; Omaha, par; Sioux City, par; Fort Worth, par; Dallas, par; Houston, par; Galveston, par; Memphis, par; Nashville, par; Louisville, par; Indianapolis, par; Columbus, par; Richmond, par; Lexington, par; Hot Springs, par; Little Rock, par; Hutchinson, par; Wichita, par; Topeka, par; Fort Scott, par; Kansas City, Mo., par; Kansas City, Kan., par; Sedalia, par; Springfield, Mo., par; Joplin, par; Quincy, par; Peoria, par; Rockford, par; Rock Island, par; Davenport, par; Dubuque, par; Des Moines, par; Sioux City, par; Waterloo, par; Cedar Rapids, par; Burlington, par; Keokuk, par; Omaha, par; Lincoln, par; Grand Island, par; Fremont, par; Hastings, par; Nebraska City, par; Fairbury, par; Superior, par; Crete, par; Wahoo, par; Geneva, par; Central City, par; Columbus, par; Norfolk, par; Wayne, par; Hartington, par; Wisner, par; Pender, par; Tekamah, par; Blair

CHICAGO MINUS A MAYOR.

CITY FOR THREE HOURS LACKS A CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

Corporation Counsel Walker, Acting in the Absence of the Elected Official, Leaves Without Delegating Power — After Controller Kerfoot and Commissioner McGann Decline It Secretary Lahiff Assumes Place by Default—Other Municipal News.

Chicago was without an executive head for three hours yesterday. When Mayor Harrison went away on his vacation he handed over the robes of his office to Corporation Counsel Walker, and since then everybody wanting to talk to the Mayor has gone to Corporation Counsel Walker and revealed his thoughts. During the day Mr. Walker left the city, to be away until this morning.

In his hurry to catch a train Mr. Walker forgot to pass the insignia of office to a successor as acting Mayor. That left Chicago without any Chief Executive.

Secretary Lahiff made the discovery shortly after Mr. Walker had gone. He notified Controller Kerfoot and asked him to assume the office of Mayor. Mr. Kerfoot declined, and suggested that Commissioner of Public Works McGann would be the proper officer to assume the dignity. Mr. Lahiff went to Commissioner McGann and informed him that the cares of the Mayor's office had been passed on to him.

"I am sorry," said Mr. McGann, "but I can't be Mayor today. I have a big sewer case on hand, and the responsibility that goes with an eight-foot sewer is enough."

"Well, we've got to have a Mayor," said Mr. Lahiff.

"If there is no Mayor there can't be a Mayor's secretary. See where it puts me, to say nothing of the city."

"Take the high office yourself," said Mr. McGann.

"By what authority?"

"By default."

Mr. Lahiff went back to his office and announced himself Mayor of Chicago by default, and held the office the remainder of the day. He didn't have much important business to attend to as Mayor. His term was uneventful.

Commissioner McGann was busy with Superintendent of Sewers Burke and Consulting Engineer MacHarg, preparing evidence in the suit which the Star Construction company has brought against the city for $250,000 as extras in building the Thirty-ninth street tunnel. The case is being heard before Master in Chancery Barber.

May Oust Merit Board.

That a crisis is imminent for the Civil Service board was suggested by a rumor that Mayor Harrison will dismiss the three commissioners who constitute that body and in that way put an end to dissensions and quarreling among the administrators of the merit law. The rumor was given credence, and some who heard it said they believed it.

The board tried to hold a meeting during the day. President Lindblom and Commissioner Ludwig were present. Commissioner Carroll was not. The two members present could not harmonize and no business was transacted. The minutes of the last meeting even were not approved. Mr. Lindblom endeavored to have this done, but Mr. Ludwig objected to approving the minutes in the absence of Mr. Carroll.

Commissioners Carroll and Ludwig are reported to have formed an alliance for the purpose of electing the former as President of the board. Mr. Ludwig denied this only so far as to say that such a plan had not been "formally considered."

President Lindblom said the origin of the trouble was the effort of his colleagues to create two vacancies by dismissing Miss Bacon and Miss Gettys, examiners.

"They legislated them out of office," he said. "I got an opinion from Corporation Counsel Walker to the effect that examiners could not be dismissed without cause. The other members refused to receive the opinion."

This opinion is still in a pigeonhole. It was the refusal of the board to consider that very opinion from the man who represents the Mayor in his absence that was regarded as substantiating the rumor that the whole board may be ousted.

Plan to Cut Off "Loan Sharks."

A plan was formulated by Controller Kerfoot to save the police from the "loan sharks." So many policemen have been and are in debt to these men that the work of making out the police pay roll had been hindered by the filing of claims against policemen. An order will be issued by Chief Kipley which will prohibit policemen from selling their pay checks. Following this Mr. Kerfoot will arrange with the pawners' society, formed under the new State law, for loans to policemen, so they will be saved from the extortionate charges of private concerns.

Graham's Shortage $34,500.

The expert accountants employed by the Board of Education to examine its books made a report showing the amount of the defalcation of W. A. S. Graham as School Agent was $34,500, as previously estimated. An item of $150 was discovered which apparently was not accounted for, but which may be further investigated. Secretary Preston Harris said it was due to an error of bookkeeping, probably, and not to embezzlement. He also said it is the intention of the board to prosecute Graham. He had heard nothing from the detectives employed in looking for Graham, and thought the report that Graham was seen in a Southern city recently probably not true.

Other Municipal News.

Controller Kerfoot at noon today will open bids for $228,000 worth of tunnel bonds, which will be refunded at the lowest rate of interest which can be obtained. The bonds at present bear 7 per cent interest. The refunding bonds are to bear 3½ per cent interest, and the premium paid probably will lower this rate.

The County Supervisors of Detroit were registered at the Auditorium Annex. They were in Chicago investigating the office furnishings of the County Courthouse preparatory to letting bids for furnishing the courthouse in process of erection in Detroit at a cost of $2,000,000.

A delegation of city officials of Indianapolis was in Chicago looking into the matter of track elevation. There are in Indianapolis none but grade crossings, and it is planned to put in subways.

DAMAGE SUIT OF A KLONDIKER.

Van S. Dresser Demands $1,950 from Canadian Pacific Railroad for Alleged Breach of Contract.

Van S. Dresser, associated with Postmaster Gordon in the real estate business, has started suit in the Superior Court against the Canadian Pacific railway company for $1,950 damages for the loss of time and hardships which he asserts he suffered while attempting to reach the Klondike.

He alleges in his suit that the company agreed with him to take him to Dawson city in one month, but that it was almost a year before he arrived there. At St. Michael's, where he and 250 other prospectors expected to board the steamer of the defendant company, he says an agent of the company told the passengers that they would be compelled to build their own steamer, working for the company. Although unused to physical labor, Mr. Dresser says he was compelled for fifteen days to carry logs and boards and swing an ax. The crew and passengers, he says, were compelled to winter at Circle City, eating the provisions which they had taken to keep them a year in the Klondike.

Scurvy broke out among the passengers, and Mr. Dresser says the suffering was something terrible to witness. The party landed in Dawson City in the middle of the summer of last year. Mining in the Klondike is done in the winter, when the rivers are frozen over, so Dresser could do nothing during the summer. He says all his provisions were ruined, and he was compelled to return to civilization.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Dry Goods—Demand good in all lines of staple cottons, and business larger than for some times past. Tone strong throughout. Advances of 5 per cent in prints and Lenons with sheetings and of 3½ per cent in cottonades and fine brown sheetings. Bleached goods are practically all sold, and prices have an upward tendency. Denims and tickings are selling well also. Print cloths firm for regular and extra qualities. Wide goods. Prints commence very quiet for fancies but steady. Ginghams firm. Woolen and worsted dress goods firm.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Western Lines Prepare to Fight Gulf Road on Missouri River Rates—Ruling on Revenue Law.

All efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment of the Gulf line-Missouri River troubles have failed, and a bitter war has now to be fought to bring the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road to time. The refusal of the Mallory line officials to withdraw the cut rates they had been making in conjunction with this road from New York to Missouri River points has removed the last hope of relief for the Western lines in that direction.

A meeting of the executive officers of all the Western lines interested was held in the Great Northern Building yesterday for the purpose of taking decisive steps for the protection of the Chicago and St. Louis business interests. There was great diversity of opinion as to the best means to be adopted to protect these interests without too serious loss to the railroads.

Two propositions received serious consideration. One was to cut the rates to Texas points below those charged by the Gulf lines, and thus hit them in a vulnerable spot; the other, to stop all prorating arrangements with the Gulf road until it withdraws its cut rates to the Missouri River. No definite action was taken, but the last named proposition probably will be adopted.

New Ruling on Revenue Law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who, when the war revenue law went into effect, ruled that railroads must affix a 10-cent stamp on every export bill of lading issued by them, meaning three or four bills on each consignment, has decided that only one 10-cent stamp is required on each lot or consignment. The bill on which the stamp is to be affixed is the one retained by the shipper. The new ruling means a saving of thousands of dollars to the railroads.

Plan to Bring Southern Trade Here.

In order to bring about closer business relations between Southern people and Chicago merchants the Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, Mobile and Ohio, and New Orleans and Northeastern railroads have arranged to run an excursion to Chicago on Aug. 26, from all points in the South, for which the maximum rate will be $12 for the round trip, with a return limit of fifteen days, which can be extended on demand by the representatives of these roads in Chicago. The excursion is being freely advertised and the railroads interested expect to bring from 10,000 to 12,000 people on that trip.

Roads Report on Earnings.

The preliminary report of the Iowa Central railroad company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, makes the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	$2,135,550	$1,880,126	$255,424
Operating expenses	1,496,071	1,336,806	159,271
Net	639,479	543,318	96,353
Charges, including dividend, 5 per cent, preferred	424,540	437,848	186,700
Surplus	15,331	105,478	*90,147

*Decrease.

Gross and net earnings of the Chicago Terminal Transfer company for the fiscal year ended on June 30 were as follows:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	$1,492,307	$1,119,207	$101,549
Net	756,597	741,210	15,387

Baltimore and Ohio Promotions.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16.—By promotions in the freight department of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Andrew Stevenson, Assistant General Freight Agent at Baltimore, goes to Philadelphia with charge of Philadelphia traffic and the Philadelphia division between Philadelphia and Herring; Edward H. Davis, Division Freight Agent at Cumberland, becomes Assistant General Freight Agent at Baltimore, and James Mullen, General Eastern Freight Agent at New York, will be Assistant General Freight Agent with the same headquarters.

Pittsburg and Gulf Boycott On.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 16.—The boycott of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railway by the other companies competing with the Gulf system in the southwestern territory took definite shape today, when the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé companies served notice that all their joint tariffs with the Pittsburg road had been canceled. The boycotted road will fight the boycotters in the federal court.

B. and O. S. W. Mortgage Filed.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 16.—A $40,000,000 mortgage of the recently reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway company was filed here today. The money will be used by the reorganized company to improve the road.

Transportation Notes.

The directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at a meeting held in Boston declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

The Chicago and Alton railroad company declared a dividend of 2½ a share on the preferred stock, payable on Sept. 1. Books close on Aug. 19 and reopen on Sept. 3.

The California Passenger association has decided to send homeward-bound soldiers over the most direct lines from San Francisco. All the lines will hold a rate of $37.50 as a soldier's fare from San Francisco to the Missouri River.

The Chicago and Alton will run cheap excursions on Aug. 19 and 20 from Oak Grove, Jacksonville, Jefferson City, and intermediate stations to Chicago, and on Aug. 26 and 27 from Wellington, Alton, Pleasant Hill, Peoria, and intermediate stations to Chicago.

Western roads have decided to make a rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip for the annual celebration of the Knights of the Globe, to be held at Cleveland on Aug. 23, and for the Christian Endeavor Union meeting to be held at Rockford, Ill., on Aug. 19 to 22.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger association lines for the following occasions: Wholesale Merchants' board, Cleveland, O., Aug. 29 to Sept. 1; International Conference on Combinations, Chicago, Sept. 13 to 16; conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ohio, Columbus, O., Sept. 20 to 26, from Ohio points only.

Articles of incorporation of the St. Louis, Collinsville and Eastern railroad company were filed at Springfield, the object being to construct lines from East St. Louis to Collinsville and from Venice to Collinsville. The capital stock is $350,000, and the incorporators and directors are: W. S. Forman, A. M. Spalding, S. D. Sexton, and M. M. Stephens, East St. Louis; C. N. Travelstead and Fred Bundred, Venice; C. N. Crawfordsville. The principal office of the new corporation is to be at East St. Louis.

ARRESTED UNDER DAIRY LAW.

M. A. Wright and William Broadwell Charged with Selling Oleomargarine Instead of Butter.

M. A. Wright, 65 Randolph street, and William Broadwell, Madison street and Fifth avenue, dealers in dairy products, were arrested yesterday on warrants sworn out in Justice Underwood's court, charging them with selling oleomargarine when butter was called for. The complaints were sworn out by W. H. Knight, secretary of the Illinois Dairy union, who averred that he succeeded in securing two one-pound packages of oleomargarine, wrapped in purple paper and having stamped on the back in purple ink, almost illegible, the word "oleomargarine," which were sold to an agent of the union for butter.

"These two arrests will be made test cases," said Secretary Knight, "and the union has sufficient evidence to make a strong prosecution. The war against deception will be to a finish. The union is having printed circulars giving the names and addresses of the firms selling oleomargarine in Chicago.

"As the union also intends to prosecute under the federal law I had a talk with Collector of Internal Revenue F. E. Coyne today, and he agreed to submit the matter to Washington for instructions."

Anti-Cigaret Meeting Tonight.

An Anti-Cigaret league meeting will be held at Willard Hall this evening from 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock for down-town boys employed in offices and stores. Luncheon will be served and a program given. On Saturday, Aug. 26, at 2 p. m., an object lesson will be given showing the use to which "snipes" are put that are picked up in the streets.

Magic Mirror Case Continued.

The case of Joseph Willhoft was continued yesterday in Justice Mahoney's court until Aug. 24. Mrs. Kate Zinc, 158 Belmont avenue, and Mrs. Frank Handesky, 206 Fletcher street, were on hand to prosecute Willhoft on charges of securing money from them by promising to cure all their ills with a "magic mirror."

Permit for Joyce Methodist Church.

A building permit was secured yesterday for the erection of a church edifice for the Joyce Methodist Church at 2167 and 2169 Seeley avenue. The building will be of frame construction, two stories in height, and will cost $6,000.

$7.00 to Marquette and Return.

On Aug. 19 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will sell round-trip tickets to Marquette, Mich., at above rate. Shortest and best route. For particulars apply at ticket office, 95 Adams street.

TALKS OF ISTHMUS CANAL

WARNER MILLER DECLARES PROJECT IS PRACTICABLE.

Says the Objections Made by Joseph Nimmo Jr. Are in the Interest of the Transcontinental Railroads — Gives Estimate of Approximate Earnings—Thinks Croker's Support of Bryan Will Do the Democratic Party More Harm than Good.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York was at the Auditorium Annex yesterday on his return from California, where he had been for several weeks on business. When his attention was called to the statements made in the recent magazine article of Joseph Nimmo Jr. as to the impracticability of the Nicaragua Canal on the ground it would prove a losing commercial venture, Mr. Miller said:

"Mr. Nimmo writes according to the dictates of his employers, the transcontinental railroads, which from the first have been the unrelenting foes of the canal project. His estimates of the probable earnings of the canal, interest charges, and the cost of operating it are exceedingly wide of the mark. His estimate of the amount of tonnage to pass through the canal is about 400,000 annually. Twenty years ago, when the Isthmian canal project was being first considered, it was estimated the tonnage at that time would approximate 5,000,000. Now, even admitting there would be no increase during the intervening years, which, of course, is absurd, let us see what the result would be, figured on the basis of operations of the Suez Canal, where a little less than $2 a ton is charged.

Estimate of the Earnings.

"I can give an absolutely safe bond guaranteeing the completion of the canal for $100,000,000. The interest charge on this sum will not exceed 3 per cent, or $3,000,000. Then add $1,000,000 for operating expenses—this is Mr. Nimmo's estimate—and we have a charge of $4,000,000 against the canal. If even half the tonnage estimated by me will pass through the canal, the receipts will be more than sufficient to meet all the charges, and I have not the slightest doubt the tonnage will greatly exceed it.

"There is no more question as to the practicability of the canal than there is of the practicability of navigation on the lakes. The canal will place New York 2,000 miles nearer the Chinese and Japanese coast north of Hongkong than is London or Liverpool. South of that point there is no advantage to New York.

"The Pacific coast will be the greatest beneficiary from the canal, and if the canal is predestined to prove a failure, why is it that all the Pacific coast people are enthusiastic for its completion. There are 1,500 miles of coast in the three States of California, Oregon, and Washington, and with a population less than that of the City of Greater New York. No country in the world is more fertile than this and in none is there such a diversity of products of grain, fruits, and vegetables. Again there are the wonderful timber resources of this section, practically equal to that of all the rest of the world. All that this country needs to record a most marvelous development is an opportunity of reaching markets. This the Nicaragua Canal will furnish, and this is why the people of the Pacific coast are for it. It is a thing that will build up a trade. The growth of the commerce through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is a case in point. From small beginnings it has grown with the widening and deepening of that canal until now from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons pass through it annually."

Croker as Bryan's Ally.

Mr. Miller does not believe that Richard Croker's indorsement of William Jennings Bryan is going to help him.

"On the contrary," he said, "I am of the opinion that it will do Mr. Bryan much more harm than good. Mr. Croker's influence doubtless is potent in the councils of Tammany, but I do not believe he is looked upon as a valuable ally by leaders in national politics. His methods are not of a kind to make his support an element of strength.

"The West is prosperous, and I heard but little talk regarding silver in my travels. Only when directly asked did Democrats generally announce their opinion regarding it. That they would say they thought free coinage at 16 to 1 was all right, but frequently that the election was some ways off and that it was hard to tell just what might come up in the meantime."

TALK OF NORMAL TRAINING.

Methods Discussed at the Summer Meeting of Illinois Primary Sunday School Teachers.

The necessity of introducing Normal School training and methods into Sunday school work was discussed yesterday at the Illinois summer school for primary Sunday school teachers at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. J. A. Burhans, secretary of the State association, presided, and the day's work opened with a lesson on the principles of teaching by Miss Alice Jacobs, a Chicago kindergarten teacher. Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner spoke of the work of the intermediate classes, and a general discussion followed this. An illustration of blackboard work by Miss Kate Burton of Chicago closed the morning session.

Mrs. W. H. Vogel gave a model class exercise in the afternoon, instructing a class of about forty children from the Sunday schools of neighboring churches. Miss Annie S. Harlow of the John Wanamaker School, Philadelphia, gave a lesson on practical primary methods, and Miss H. F. Burton spoke on child study. Besides a large representation from the Sunday schools in Illinois, students were present from Tennessee, Iowa, and Connecticut. Other States will be represented before the close of the term.

Hamilton H. Wost will preside today, and papers on the management of the Sunday school classes will be read and discussed. A social of children's songs and games, such as might be used at children's socials, will be held this evening.

The second annual reunion of the Sunday schools of Lake County was held at Lake Bluff yesterday. Several thousand children and grown people were in attendance. The electric railway made a special reduced rate and had all the passengers it could carry. The exercises consisted of speaking and music in the tabernacle.

HURT IN A DEPOT COLLISION.

Lake Shore Passengers Shaken Up by Locomotive Striking a Buffer Post in the Station.

The collision of a Drexel boulevard suburban train with a buffer post in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad depot yesterday morning caused much commotion among the hundreds of passengers, and gave many of them a severe shaking up. The accident happened shortly before 9 o'clock. A. R. Hutchinson, a Western Union telegraph operator, and his sister, employed by the same company, were among those injured. Mr. Hutchinson's knee was hurt against one of the seats, and his sister's head was cut. The young man was able to work during the day.

Bucketshop Indictments Quashed.

Seven indictments which had been pending nearly four years against John Condon, Harry Perry, Sam Ishi, Charles, alias "Social," Smith, Jerry Driscoll, William Sheridan, and George Harris, accused of keeping tape machines and bucketshops, were quashed yesterday by Judge Brentano because the construction of the indictments was shown to be faulty. In addition to this the statutory limitation had expired and the witnesses for the prosecution could not be found.

Work Is Resumed in Brickyards.

In all the South Side brickyards in which the workmen struck on July 27 work was resumed yesterday in accordance with the settlement reached on Tuesday afternoon between the South Side manufacturers and the Brickmakers' alliance. Manufacturers say there is no prospect of an advance in prices as the result of the strike, for the reason there are large quantities of brick on hand in nearly all the yards.

Nearly Suffocates in a Manhole.

Joseph Counsel, assistant superintendent of underground work for the Chicago Edison company, entered a manhole at La Salle and Washington streets yesterday to stop the leakage in the large electric cable in the conduit. He had just begun work when the covering of the vitrol caught fire. Other workmen quickly rescued him or he would have been suffocated.

BOY SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Ralph Peterson, 14 Years Old, Is Rescued from the Lake by W. L. Stevens.

Ralph Peterson, 14 years old, was saved from drowning in the lake yesterday afternoon by W. L. Stevens, who reached him as he was going down the third time. Peterson and three other boys were playing on a raft near the foot of Grace street. Without their noticing it the raft drifted into deep water and young Peterson sprang off. He could not swim and his companions were powerless to aid him. Among some of the people on shore who heard the boy's cries was Stevens. Throwing off his coat and vest he jumped in and saved the lad. Stevens is an engineer in the employ of the Northwestern "L" and lives at 499 Fullerton avenue.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The experience of different companies shows that it costs more now to transact the fire insurance business than it did a few years ago. Salaries are not necessarily larger, but commissions are growing in many cities and towns. Union companies are led by the desire for increase of business to pay excess commissions in many places in competition with other unions as well as outside companies. Speaking of the expense ratios reported last year by companies operating in Europe and America the Insurance Observer of London says editorially: "Almost every company was compelled last year to augment its outlays for commission and management, notwithstanding that in several cases a smaller premium income was collected. At the least the all-round rise was not less than 1 per cent of the net premiums received, and in many instances it was considerably greater. Unfortunately there appears no reason to believe that the increase will not prove more or less perpetual. We say this, though fully aware that for eight months of the year the companies transacting buiness in the United States were forced to spend money freely in order to protect their interests against outside competition. Only in Great Britain has the tariff association system been found to act satisfactorily for any time together, and even there it has meant constant competition, followed by a buying out of newly created interests, frequently at a cost far in excess of their real value. It is a fact that in several instances the expense ratios reported by the United States branches of English fire offices are lower than the ratios for the whole business. This suggests that the weak spot is not America, but somewhere else."

The response of Agent John H. Kirtland of Pueblo, Colo., to the criticisms made against him by Compact Manager Burns at Denver regarding the Philadelphia smelter, expresses Mr. Kirtland's regret that personalities have been brought into the affair. He says: "As I recently stated to one of my managers, had Burns taken this matter up with me in a gentlemanly way a compromise could have been effected satisfactory to the Governing board, and I believe to all concerned, as I have always had the reputation of upholding correct practices in underwriting. I must maintain my former position that my affidavit is correct in every detail, and, as Mr. Burns has seen fit to question the authority of a notary public to swear me, I enclose herewith a copy signed and sworn to before the District Court, the highest tribunal in Pueblo County, and can furnish positive proof of the conversation."

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Ten shares of Home Insurance company stock, par value $100, sold at auction today for $226.25 per share. The corporation pays 10 per cent dividend upon its $3,000,000 capital.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters held this morning the semi-annual assessment for maintaining the fire patrol and incidental expenses was passed as submitted. The city's loss record, excessive up to July 1, has been comparatively light since that time.

A movement is on foot to take out of the hands of the middle department the State of New Jersey, excepting Jersey City and Hoboken, and to organize a New Jersey State association of special agents.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—With but one charter the grain trade was exceedingly dull, but rates were marked up a shade. Conditions are different on grain cargo offered, however, and the charter of the Britannic at 3¼ cents was said not to be a fair criterion of the market.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore rates are firm at $1.25 from the head of Lake Superior, $1.10 from Marquette, and 90 cents from Escanaba. Vesselmen claim they could get $1.15 from Marquette if they had the boats to offer. On a few small cargoes of wheat 3¼ cents was paid from Duluth to Buffalo, which is an advance of ¼ cent. Coal rates are paying 60 cents to Portage and Fort William, but owners are unable to get more than 50 cents to Duluth. Chicago and Milwaukee rates are offered freely at 50 cents. Charters—Iron Chief, from Cliff, Cleveland to Portage, 60 cents; St. John, Martin, Fairport to Chicago, 50 cents.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Butman, Mills, Cass. Cleared—Iroquois, Farwell, Buffalo.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Presque Isle, Sauber, Hutchinson, Ewen. Cleared—Coal—Chili, Sheboygan.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Dunn, Toledo; Bannockburn and consort, Port William. Down—Governor Smith.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Inter Ocean. Cleared—Flower, Chicago; Packer, Leighton, Kewaunee; Farwell, Lake Erie ports.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Manhattan, Peck, Cumberland, Cleveland; Business, Fairport; Quito, Hundred One, Tonawanda.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Iona, Minnesota, Marshall. Cleared—Luff, Misland; Mather, Hundred Nine, Hundred Ten, Schlesinger, Hadley, Escanaba.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Grover, Wawatam, Lewiston, Langell, Advance, Maritana, Bielman. Cleared—Coal—Maumee Valley, Harbor Springs; Senator, Cleveland.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Wall, Brunette, Bloom, Hundred Sixteen. Cleared—Lumber: Shores, Desmond, Cleveland; Aloha, Chicago; Hattie, Toledo. Ore: Hiawatha, Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Iron Chief, Tempest, Sanillac, Hackett, Castalia, Iron Cliff, Coyne, Ralston, William McGregor. Cleared—Coal: Fitzalan, Escanaba; John Moore, Milwaukee; Warmington, Racine, Light; Sea Bird, Fontana, Marquette; Cofnberry, Homer, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Argo, Eureka, Arizona, Black Rock, Hundred Five, Thompson, Schuck, Cyprus, Edenborn, Keller, Emerson, John Star, Ford, Mahoning. Departed—Schuylkill, Buffalo, flour; Law, Hebard, Wilson, Lake Erie, lumber; Bessemer, Holley, Whitworth, Mercia, Pappahannock, Elphicka, Palmer, Nasmyth, Lake Erie, ore.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Pringle, Harrison, Sweetheart, Umadilla, 9 last night; Butters, Soper, Hinton, 2 a. m.; Sawyer, 3; Mills, 5; Dahlia, Ida Olson, 7; Pawnee, Orton, Edwards, Iosco, 9; Metzger, Weaver, 4 p. m.; Ketchum, 9 last night; Wright and consorts, 11; Burnham, 1 a. m.; Fischer and consorts, 3; Chipman, 7 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Iron Duke, Joliet, Pa., Fairfield, Thompson, Olympia, Pathfinder, Hunter, Eddy, Escanaba; Rockefeller, Fillmore, Duluth; Andaste, Marquette; Rose, Marine City; Buckeye State, St. Ignace; Bacheno, Port Huron, Ogden, Chicago, Coal: Northwind, Superior; Logan, Denver, Milwaukee; Venice, Negahni, London, Chicago; Rust, Cheboygan; Alaska, Algona.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Empire City, 10:30 last night; Street, Logan, Godfrey, Gould, J. S. Buell, midnight; Minch, Dundee, 3 a. m.; Fairbairn, Roebling, Bangor, 8; Kirby, Hartnell, 10; Glengarry, Winnipeg, 11:30; Spartan, 1; Queen of the West, Tasmania, 3:30; J. B. Ketcham, 4:30; Bartlett and consorts, 5:30; Oliver, Monarch, Saturn, 7:40; Roman, 8; Down—Wawa, Hudson, 12:30, a. m.; Senator, 2; Glasgow, Adams, 5; Griffin, 9; Cadillac, 10; Two Richards, 10:30; Volunteer, 11; Columbia, Victory, Constitution, 1 p. m.; Northwest, Pratt, Athens, 1:30; Athabasca, 2; India, Augusta, 2:40; Oregon, Mitchell, Chickamauga, 3; Strong, 4; Italia, Australia, Nicols, Carnegie, Choctaw, 5; Nicholas, 8:30.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Minch and consort, 9:30 last night; Haskell, 11:30; Whitney and consort, 12:20 a. m.; Saxon, 4; Arcadia, 4:20; Samoa, 4:30; Jenks, Canisteo and consorts, 5:40; Stimson and consort, 7; Manitou, 9:50; Alford and consorts, Parks Foster, 11; Forbes, MacLachlan, 1:10 p. m.; Resolute, 4; Christie and consort, 4:40; Mary Boyce, 7; Pascarora, 8. Down—Clarion, 11 last night; John Duncan, 12:10 a. m.; Zenith City, 12:20; Locke, 1:20; Helena, 2:30; St. Paul, 5; Manitou, Boscobel and consorts, 7:50; Hope, 8:50; Briton, 10:15; Alice Stafford, 12:30 p. m.; McGregor, 1:30; Averill, 3:10; Seneca, 5:10; Cleveland and consort, 6:20; Pope, 7:50; Delaware, 8:30; Jewett, 8:40; Cranage, 9.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Frontenac, 11:40 last night; Bermuda, 11:50; Nimick, Antrim, 12:15 a. m.; Ira H. Owen, 1:30; Iron King and consort, 12:40; Stevens, 1; H. E. Packer, 3:15; Topeka, 3:40; Devereux, 4:30; Elmore, 5:30; Rabel, 8; Black, 8:30; Genoa, 8:40; Brazil, Berlin, 9:30; Annie Laura, 10; Alcona, Ada, Huron City, Bay City, 10:20; Northern King, 11; Presque Isle, 11:30; Lyon, 1 p. m.; Caledonia, Poinsula, 2:20; Alaska [steel], 2:40; Pease, Planet, 3; Armour, 4:10; Badger State, 4:40; Normandie, Robert Rhodes, 5; Simons, Price, 6:30; Down—S. C. Hall and barges, 11:30 last night; Neshoto, Waldo, 11:40; Susquehanna, 11:50; W. J. Ketcham, 12:10 a. m.; Livingstone, Sawyer, Anderson, 12:40; Hackett, McGregor, 3:15; Parnell, 6:15; Samuel Marshall and consorts, 7:30; John Mitchell and Hallenbeck, 8; Queen City, 10; Shenandoah, Santiago, 10:50; Castalia, 11; Fay, Cobb, 11:20; Manistique and barges, 11:30; Vanderbilt, 12; Boyce, Mitchell, Moon, Hanna, 12:10 p. m.; yacht Pandinder, 1:30; Saranac, 1:50; Codorus, 2; Takima, 3:40; Thomas Wilson, 5:10; Corsica, Spaulding, 5:20; Garden City, and barges, 6:40; Northern Light, Globe, 6:30; Fulton, Bell, 8:40; Olympia, 9:30; Madden and barges, 7:20; New York, Lindsay, 8.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Merchandise—Montana, Commodore, Tioga, Buffalo; Jupiter, Port Huron; Coal, Britannic, New Orleans, Buffalo. Lumber—A. M. Gill, Gill's Pier; V. W. Westcott, Marinette; E. J. Kendall, Troy, Grand Marais; Lyon, Van's Harbor. Light—R. P. Fitzgerald, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Grain—H. R. James, Ogdensburg; German, Depot Harbor; R. P. Fitzgerald, Montague, Buffalo; Light—J. S. Coates, Thompson's Pier; E. Williams, Cascada; J. S. Wilbur, H. K. Worthington, D. H. Martin, Duluth; A. P. Grover, Cheboygan; D. Campbell, Buffalo; Madagascar, Washburn; T. H. Friend, Traverse City; J. Escanaba; H. J. Kendall, Black River; W. W. Fletcher, East Jordan; I. Lawson, Muskegon; G. D. Tyler, Manistee.

Alleged Fraud at Ames, Ia.

Ames, Ia., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Frank Zenor has been arrested on the charge of impersonating relatives who own farms in this community and thereby obtaining loans, amounting in all to $5,000.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the building department yesterday:

William G. Krieg, 2-story brick flats, 748 N. Kedzie-av.....$ 5,000
C. Nicodemus, 2-story brick add., 646 N. Artesian-av..... 1,500
E. Helms, 1-story frame residence, 1631 N. Humboldt-pl..... 1,400
Mary E. Bates, 3-story brick flats, 1645 Alpine-av..... 4,000
Little Sisters of the Poor, 2-story brick laundry, 428 Fullerton-av..... 6,000
Thomas Jewell, 2-story brick add., 3536 S. Halsted-st..... 1,500
W. T. Robinson, 1¼-story brick residence, 9407 Calumet-av..... 1,400
David Blackeley, 1-story frame residence, 1977 Cornelia-st..... 1,000
W. C. Dickey Co., 1-story brick warehouse, Rockwell and 26th-sts..... 35,000
Joyce Methodist Episcopal Church, 2-story frame church, 2167-69 Seeley-av..... 6,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of States at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Campbell Building company, Chicago; capital, $20,000; general builders and contractors; incorporators, Henry Meiselbar, John P. Ready, and Dethler C. Hansen.

The Maple Hill Cemetery association, Jackson township; not for profit; cemetery; incorporators, E. E. Keith, W. C. Grant, Joshua Bush.

The Amadeo Abruzzesi Mosaic Brunzi of Toluca, Ill., Toluca; not for profit; political; incorporators, John Vespa, John Cieci, Maximo Ferraro.

Sv Jan Krstitel No. 115 of the Nadorny Slovansky Spolak, Pana; not for profit; benevolence; incorporators, John Fokoly, Alva D. Davis, T. F. Russell.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES CARING TO BECOME INTERESTED in the automobile business may profitably address me; I wish to become associated with some parties of undoubted standing and responsibility in the manufacture and sale of automobiles; can enable such parties to control basic patents that will materially affect the future of the automobile industry; have fifteen years' of electrical and mechanical engineering experience to my credit and now hold a responsible position with a large firm in the city. Address D 606, Tribune office.

FINE OPENING—A VERY SUCCESSFUL RESTAURANT firm, who are about opening another place, want active man to take interest and manage; must have $1,200. Address D 670, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY CAN BUY INTEREST in well established manufacturing business (dry goods line); can be paid by real estate. Apply 1501 Unity Bldg.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $15,000 TO MANUfacture building material, patented process, which reduces the cost ½; great demand, indorsed by leading architects. D 622, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED MILLINery business, best location, Davenport, Ia. Address E F 918, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and clothing sundries. Address H. MORGUS, 164-168 Market-st.

CITY MANUFACTURING CONCERN, TO increase plant, highest commercial rating, wants active man with $5,000. D 623, Tribune office.

LUMBER BUSINESS—CAR LOTS; $20 CAR profit; central Mississippi hardwood trade. Address S. M. SMITH, Hot Springs, N. C.

WANTED—LIST OF GAMES FOR COUNTY fairs immediately. WILLIAM WHIPPLE, Moorhead, Minn.

WILL LOCATE FACTORY EMPLOYING 50 OR upwards; automobile wheel; offers wanted, city or country. Address B B 117, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—DOWN-TOWN LUNCH room or restaurant. Address D 671, Tribune.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; CHEAP FOR cash; no agents; investigate. 1374 35th-st.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

SALARY PAID WHILE LEARNING TO ALL who begin this week at STOREY'S LADIES' TAILOR AND MILLINERY COLLEGE, Central Music Hall, 69 State-st. Millinery is pleasant, fascinating work, and all ladies SHOULD know enough about it to save themselves $25 a year on their own hats; positions furnished free.

THE McDOWELL DRESSMAKING AND MILLInery school is the school that received the gold medals. Pupils can enter now; easy terms; patterns cut to fit. 50 cts. 78 State-st.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Kavanagh—200068—Jas. J. Walsh vs. Jno. H. Curtis; by deft., $236.

Judge Gibbons—4061—Geo. Brown vs. Perley Lowe; et al.; on finder., $220.—106873—Wm. F. Rickards vs. B. A. Rice et al.; by deft., $2,272.62.

Decrees.

Judge Kavanagh—420—Collender vs. Legnard; def. dec.—1464B—Kriel vs. Kreljci; dec. div.

Judge Gibbons—4060—Kilmer vs. Adams; def. dec.—7990—Emerson vs. Bennett; dec. sale.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1535—Julius De Frates; liabilities, $1,000; assets, $400. Elwood Kenyon, attorney.

1

MALE HELP.

Solicitors, Etc.

...LING, NORTH ILLINOIS, ...r, for old established ...ough; only capable, ...ess-like man; ...and have a good record, ...man and able to control ...ment of experience, age, ... wanted. Address D 128.

...TLEMAN OF GOOD AD... and ability, to represent a ...eling salesman in introduc... territory; state age, refer... noted, married or single, and ...of the past five years. Ad... office.

...T, ACQUAINTED WITH ... represent a New York tea ...house among retail and loca... ...y used daily; fair salary to ... bond required. Address ...s-st., New York.

ACTIVE SALESMAN TO ...ots, selling Whalens, the ...ar cigarettes and carriages; ...and wagon; single man pre... ...halene Co., Chicago.

...SH: PREFER ONE EX... ...ine; state age, reference... ...loyer. Address D 654, Tri...

...RIENCED; FOR GOOD ... Address D 620, Tribune ...

...RIENCED REAL ESTATE; ...ht man; salary and commis... Tribune office.

...ATHER BELTING. AD... office.

...SFUL FOR THE FINEST ... half-tone; and typewriter sales... ...ve want hustlers who can ... or amateurs. The Chas. H. ...delphia, Pa.

...RY COUNTY, BY WHOLE... to sell teas, coffees and spices; ...eral inducements; exclusive ...EXTON & CO., 20 and 22 ...

...ANT SALESMEN IN ALL ... and Canada to sell on commis... ...rvelous bicycle and carriages ... exclusive territory given. ...cago.

...AL; EXPERIENCED; TO ... references and salary ex... 221, Tribune office.

...INSURANCE, ON SALARY. ...Tribune office.

...TO SELL JEWEL CARPET ...ide, outside; city; liberal in... to 11 a. m., factory, rear 518 ...Co.

Trades.

...ST-CLASS. APPLY MGR., ...s, Pullman, Ill.

...MAN ... 3507 Wallace-st.

...-BT THE AMERICAN CAR ...St. Charles, Mo. Two first... ...tsmen, well acquainted with ...ger car construction and in... ...employment; give references.

Boys.

... WORK, 16 TO 20 YEARS ... plain hand and be accurate ... Tribune office.

...WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ... at once and be over 18 years ...372, Tribune office.

Agencies.

...RATED CATALOGUE EX... ...h barber trade in two months; ...College, 485 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

...AND BOOKKEEPER; MAN, ... Madison, Wis. R. 705, 6a...

...YOUNG MAN, NOT AFRAID ... and experience. Address D ...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — SPLENDID BOARD, pleasant rooms, lake front; moderate. JULIA GRAHAM.

108 46TH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, private bath, with board; convenient to 47th-st. station I. C. R. R.

6020 MADISON-AV., KENWOOD—LARGE, nicely furnished rooms with board.

5801 MADISON-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD; BEST location; adults only; Ill. Central.

267 MICHIGAN-AV.—2D BLOCK S. OF AUDITORIUM—Best rooms, table, and references.

3021 GROVELAND-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED alcove with board for 2; $5 per week each.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST.—MAISON-DU-NORD, NEAR DIVISION-ST. and the lake, new, modern, and unique family house.

248 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY, BEAUTIFULLY furnished alcove room with board; single room.

294 EAST ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE, ELEGANT front alcoves; running water; walking distance.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D AND COTAGE GROVE —American and European; rooms single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining and cafe in connection; best of service; special rates to permanent guests. Phone So. 304.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD., front suite, three rooms; private bath; well furnished; also single rooms. W. F. Orcutt, Prop.

HOTEL RICHMOND (EUROPEAN), CORNER State and Van Buren—Choice, cool front rooms; 75c to $2 per day. Special rates by the week.

Summer Resorts.

SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.—" ELMWOOD RESORT," three miles from city; nice grove, home comforts; fruit, fresh butter, milk, eggs, etc.; no objection to children; terms modsrate. BENNETT SIMMONS, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY LADY, ROOM AND BREAKFAST (private bath), on Drexel-blvd., vicinity of 41st-st. In replying state terms. Address D 684, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG MAN AND WIFE IN SMALL private family, South Side; must be first-class. D 647, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WE CAN SHOW THE PLEASANTest, best furnished, and best kept rooms for permanent guests at $3 to $4 per week for single and $5 to $6 for front alcoves to be found near the business district. 6 E. Washington-st., opposite Public Library. Take elevator.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, 14 E. Harrison-st.; steam heat, hot and cold water; one block south of Auditorium.

TO RENT—1836 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms; every convenience.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS; board optional. 222 31st-st., Flat C, cor. Indiana.

North Side.

TO RENT—637 CLEVELAND-AV., NEAR LINcoln Park; pleasant room; private family.

Miscellaneous

TO RENT—ROOMS: PARTICULARS FROM personal examination guaranteed. BETANCO, 39 Woman's Temple.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—PERMANENT, SMALL, cheap; to be in good neighborhood by a traveling man away nearly all the time. Address D 649, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF DOUBLE OFFICE, OR desk room; good light, desirable location; reasonable. 420, 160 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDING, STORES AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 104 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power, in Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts. Apply on premises.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

OFFICE, 78 STATE-ST., SUITES 22-24, OVER KRANZ'S CANDY STORE.

ATTENTION—LADIES.

The RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM has added M. BENSEN GATES, GRADUATE OF OBSTETRICS, of long experience, to their staff of physicians as head of obstetrical dept. Ladies in delicate health or suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex are cordially invited to call and consult us, for which we require no fee. We make a specialty of the treatment of all complaints and in addition provide the most comfortable and quiet home for confinement cases in the city. Our accommodations are arranged to give all patients large, airy rooms and the best of motherly care. Our staff of physicians include the best known doctors in Chicago and we wish to impress upon the public that none but long experienced, regular graduate physicians are consulted. Terms to suit all. We allow patients in need to work for board. Advice by mail or personally at our office absolutely free. Hours, 9 to 6. Sunday, 10 to 2.

OFFICE 182 STATE-ST., SUITE 50. Opp. Palmer House, next to Fair. LADIES, STRICT ATTENTION.

The Eastern Sanitarium is congratulating itself upon having been so successful in procuring the assistance of the greatest expert and oldest practitioner in obstetrics in the city. A. Epstein, who is well known amongst the medical profession. A. EPSTEIN has the care of the obstetrical department only; all physicians assisting at the Eastern Sanitarium are regular M. D.'s, therefore we are prepared to undertake any ailment or disease peculiar to the female sex. Call on us, no matter what your troubles; we guarantee relief.

Our accommodations are the very finest in the city; large, airy private rooms, surrounded by beautiful lawn, shade trees, and only 2 blocks from the lake. Patients in need can work for board. Prices reasonable. Strictly honorable in our dealings. Kind, motherly attention. Confinements taken. Hrs. 9 to 6. Sunday, 10 to 3.

KINGSTON HANNA, M. D., GRADUATE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.

Skillful and scientific treatment of all DISEASES OF WOMEN. Positive success guaranteed in the most complicated cases. Every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor. Elegant accommodations provided. Confidential advice and correspondence on all subjects of a delicate nature.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE.

Hours: 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT THE COLUMBIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 76 E. MADISON-ST., near State. SUITE 4. NO CURE All diseases peculiar to the female sex NO PAY treated under a positive guarantee. Consultation free. Accommodation provided for confinement cases, etc., at private residence on Jackson-blvd. Hours, 9 to 8 p. m.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 78 E. MADISON.-ST.—We cure under positive guarantee all skin, blood, and nervous diseases, as eczema, syphilis, gravel and sediment, all cases blood poisoning, varicocele, nervous exhaustion, debility resulting from excess, and all mental exertion. CONSULTATION FREE. Hours 10 to 8. Sundays 9 to 12.

ILLINOIS PRIVATE SANITARIUM— For women in delicate health, before and during confinement; a cheerful, homelike place, provided with every necessity and comfort; best care in all cases. MRS. ZARA, bright graduate in obstetrics, 195 State-st., Suite 305, cor. Adams, opp. Fair.

WICKER PARK SANITARIUM, 23 EWING-pl.; regular graduate physicians for confinements, female diseases successfully treated. Call or write. Office, 155 State-st. Dr. H. Nahin, Supt. Mrs. Martin, Sec.

PRIVATE RETREAT FOR LADIES BEFORE and during confinement; elegant private residence; gentleman physician if desired; will take one to work for board. Open at all hours. 2331 Indiana-av.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSician; expert, 27 years women's diseases new scientific, painless method; no operation; rooms, suite; private home, 454 W. Chicago-av., cor. Wells.

DR. THERESA RIVERS—DISEASES OF WOMen and obstetrics; kindly attention given every patient and a cure guaranteed; pleasant, private home. 196 State-st., R. 33, 3d floor. HARVEY.

MRS. YANNE, 2905 WABASH-AV.—PRIVATE home for ladies before and during confinements; best care in all cases; skillful physicians; prices always reasonable; 40 years' experience.

LINCOLN PRIVATE SANITARIUM, OFFICE 148 State-st., R. 1, 4th floor; conducted by lady physician; elegant accommodations for private cases.

MRS. CORNELIUS, 586 W. VAN BUREN—Comfortable home for ladies before and during confinement.

C. HOWARD, M. D., TREATS ALL FEMALE NO CURE, diseases, no matter what cause, NO PAY. $10. 76 E. Madison-st. Hours, 10-8 p. m.

EXPERT SPECIALIST—DISEASES OF MEN; consult and examine free; cures guaranteed. Call or write. DR. McGINLEY, 41 S. Clark-st.

NATURAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES; GYMnastics, baths, etc. 73 Lincoln-av. FRANZ EHRENROETER.

DR. THOS. GRAHAM TREATS ALL FEMALE complaints for $3. 114 Dearborn-av., Room 1109.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 10 to 3.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLIZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES— AUDITORIUM TOWER. Best instruction; reasonable fee, classes and private; day, evening; all languages taught. NEW TERMS NOW. OPEN ALL SUMMER.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE—DAY, EVENing courses; both sexes. Secretary, 1215 Masonic Temple.

PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, literature, letter writing; private course, $5. Bennett Institute, Steinway Hall.

DANCING—PRIVATE CLASS; WALTZ, TWOstep, special step and society dancing, 50c per hour. Bennett Institute, Steinway Hall.

GERMAN IN 5 WEEKS' COURSE; HAUPT'S practical lessons. 803 Steinway Hall.

TYPEWRITERS.

NEW STANDARD TYPEWRITERS, $35—$55. Machines of the highest grade.

W. B. Morrison's typewriter ribbon is the best: use it and be convinced. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 17 to 21 Quincy-st.

$35— THE "CHICAGO"— ——$35 A first-class machine in every respect. Call and see it, or address THE MORRISON MFG. CO., 17 to 21 Quincy-st.

WILLIAMS VISIBLE-WRITING TYPEWRITer requires no ribbon. Machines rented, $3 per month. Williams Typewriter and Supply Co., 203, 108 La Salle.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS TO SECURE IT REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBIAN BUILDING, 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, and silver in any of our three establishments. Bredt & Co., main office, Room 803, 103 State-st; Refinery, 62 and 65 E. Washington-st. Retail branch, 283 S. Clark-st. Diamonds and jewelry valued and appraised.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 66 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISville Railway Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, Aug. 14, 1899.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville railway company will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the offices of the company, at Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of electing directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Polls open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock a. m.

The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 30, 1899, at 3 o'clock p. m., until Sept. 21, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

H. WALTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO OR THREE WOODon show horses, full size, suitable for carriage or harness shops, or riding habit display windows, etc. C. P. KIMBALL & CO., 315 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GOLD MINUTE REPEATER, DIAmond brooch, flute, cloth, law books. 530 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—GRAMOPHONE (NATIONAL), 53 records; used but very little; very cheap. Address E V 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR MAsonry bedroom set, oak bedroom set, and jumping cart, $150 worth of dentistry, $125 worth of tuition in business college? Address D 676, Tribune office.

PARTIES LEAVING CITY AND WISHING TO place their furnished flat or house in reliable hands will do well to address D. E. W., 209 S. Francisco.

RENT OF 4 ROOMS, 3201 ILLINOIS-COURT, for papering, repairs. 520 Ashland Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, FROM $6.25 TO $68.75; blue lime from $14.50 to $19.50. Positive bargains. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 251 W. Madison-st.

RESPONSIBLE COUPLE WOULD LIKE USE of furniture for storage. S E 708, Tribune.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

20,000 VOL. OLD AND NEW BOOKS— Large stock of old magazines. Cash paid for books. 43 Van Buren-st., near State-st.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LAW, GENeral, medical. GEO. M. HECKWITH, 514 Clark-st. Room 34, s. w. cor. Adams.

CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR SECOND-HAND gents' clothing; will call on receipt of postal. D. FRIEDLICH, 25 E. Halsted-st.

H. S. 474 N. CLARK-ST.; PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR OUR NEW LIST OF BARGAINS, stating what you want. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK; ACRE lots on wooded hills, plateaus, ravines; $300; $10 cash, bal. monthly; fare 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE finest streets and boulevards call on EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—WANTED—$500 SALOON OR GROcery as 1st payment on $1,000 flat, 3-story brick; must be sold. E. HARVEY.

FOR SALE—EXQUISITELY DECORATED NEW 14-r. house. 4029 Grand-blvd. Open.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN estate; $3,000; elegant corner 10-room brick house and lot, 347 Hermitage-av.; newly rebuilt from top to bottom; $1,000 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 5 per cent. Inquire Union Trust Co., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,250—THE BEST TWO-STORY stone front steam-heated modern flat bldg. west of 40th ave. & of Madison-st. W. L. PECK, Room 506, 145 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—10-ROOM HOUSE (new), on Magnolia-av., near Berwyn-av. $5,500. This is Old Colonial in style, first floor finished in oak, 2d floor white enamel, strictly modern; lot 274 ft. front; will sell on small payment down; balance monthly, or will consider good vacant as part payment. WM. ZUETELL, Montrose and Evanston-ave. MODEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TERMINUS NORTHWESTERN L— An elegant new 8-room house, large lot; would lease same for one year, with privilege of purchase to first-class party. WM. ZUETELL, Montrose and Evanston-ave.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—325 MONTROSE-blvd., 7-room House and lot for $3,700; $200 down and bal. to suit. JAMOT BROWN, 1001, 155 La Salle.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT SALE OF NEW HOUSES on monthly payments, same as rent.

Number of rooms.	Price.	Monthly payments.
7	$1,700	$10
5	1,800	10
7	1,900	12
6	2,100	14
7	2,300	14
5	2,500	15
8	2,400	15
8	2,700	20
8	2,700	20
11	2,900	20
7	2,950	20
8	2,900	25
8	3,400	25

Very small cash payment required. Call or write for illustrated circulars of these and many other houses at from $1,800 to $4,500 for sale on monthly payments, same as rent.

S. E. GROSS, Sixth Floor Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—BERWYN HOUSES—ALL BARgains: 5-r. lot 20x125.....$1,200
6-r. lots 20x125.....1,800
6-r. lots 20x125.....2,250
7-r. strictly modern, lot 50x125.....2,950
7-r. strictly modern, lot 50x140.....4,000
8-r. strictly modern, lot 50x140.....5,000
8-r. new, very best, lot 50x140.....5,000
9-r. new, h. w. heat, lot 50x140.....5,600
W. J. ANDREWS, 3 Berwyn-av. Take 5221 cars Berwyn.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL NEW—MY EDEWEY AVE. home for $5,250; worth much more; only $1,750 cash required; this is a beauty. Address E A 925, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—HOUSES, HARDwood; large lot; $3,000 to $6,000; any terms. WEAGE & ROSE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—MODERN residence, Winnetka, east of r. r. D 668, Tribune.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE— 17 acres, one of the finest and cheapest tracts in the market, fronting on section and ¼ section line; electric cars, 5c fare; warehouses on r. r. facilities and other attractions; price $600. CARL LOTZ, 609 Chicago Opera-House Block.

FOR SALE—ACRES, BETWEEN STOCK-YARDS and Stickney; best bargain on market. E. HARVEY, First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—BELMONT-AV. ACRES, $725 AN acre. Stickney acres, $40 an acre. I buy and sell acres NEWTON A. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA; BEST SITE FOR hotel; splendid timber; magnificent spring; every advantage. Write J. JOHNSTON, 78 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—18,300 ACRES OF THE finest rice and sugarcane land in Louisiana; every acre can be cultivated; it will produce from 15 to 40 sacks of rice per acre; 2 crops per acre; annual net profit per acre, $35 on rice and $150 on cane. Address D 604, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—WISCONSIN GOOD stock farm, 280 acres, 70 under plow, house and barn, 8 horses, 6 cows, 4 calves, 15 hogs, 50 chickens; ½ the crop, all the machinery, stoves, and furniture; all for $3,500 an acre. C. EKSTROM, 16 Johnston-av, Chicago.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—20-ACRE FRUIT ranch, southern California, near Los Angeles, for Chicago real estate. Address D 678, Tribune office.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS; MASON CONcession, 10 miles Cruz and Pacific railroad, Isthmus, Tehuantepec. HENRY B. MASON, 84 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered; or capital stock in corporation; first-class and 8 per cent income. Address E C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS OR ACRES NEAR Milwaukee-av. and Belmont-av. L. R. CURLETT, 321 W. Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

HAVE YOU UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE in Illinois that you can give a first mortgage on and desire to borrow from property? Address E C 917, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$350,000 IMPROVED STORE and flats, 1 mile from Courthouse, for Western lands. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS IN MAYWOOD FOR residence in city; will pay difference in cash. Address D 680, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. Call and see us. 203 La Salle-st. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined free. Home Western Bank, n.w.cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate in sums to suit; rates 4 to 6 per cent; building loans a specialty. Union Trust Co. Bank, 153 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PRIVATE PARTY TO TAKE UP building association loan of about $10,000; fine loan; prompt interest. Address B F 907, Tribune office.

WANTED—2D MORTGAGE LOAN, BY OWNER, of $1,500; first mortgage only $4,000, on 6-flat apartment building worth $12,000. Address D 648, Tribune office.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FROM PRINCIPAL, $10,000 LOAN on valuable vacant business corner, Northwest Side. Address A 443, Tribune office.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

FOR SALE—6% GOLD MORTGAGES, $600, $650, $900, $1,000, $2,500. SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate. Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN, LOWEST CURRENT RATES, in any amount, improved and vacant property. E. W. HART & CO., 116 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$25,000—BEST BUSINESS PROPerty; worth $35,000; 5 years 5%; immediately. Address D 661, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate in sums to suit; building loans made. DUTTON & CALLAN, 148 La Salle-st.

$500, $1,000, AND LARGER SUMS TO LEND; low interest. W. M. HOWLAND, 57 Portland Block.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 305, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at reasonable rates. No charges. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—5 & 6%. ANY SUM, ON IMPROVED or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN WILMOT & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY ON CHICAGO AND COOK CO. PROPerty at lowest rates. J. D. HARVEY, First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 6 PER CENT MORTgages. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE— ON CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

Chicago Title and Trust Co., trustee, drew papers and guaranteed all titles.

Amount.	Time.	Rate.	Valuation.
$25,000	5 years	5½ per cent	$54,000
18,000	5 years	5½ per cent	36,000
11,000	5 years	5½ per cent	22,000
10,000	5 years	5½ per cent	20,000
8,000	9 years	5½ per cent	16,000
5,000	5 years	6 per cent	9,000
2,000	5 years	6 per cent	4,000
2,500	3 years	6 per cent	6,000
2,000	5 years	5½ per cent	4,000
900	3 years	6 per cent	1,960

INTERVIEW WITH INVESTORS SOLICITED.

Will mail memorandum on application.

J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

WE LOAN ONE-HALF THE VALUE OF IMproved Chicago property at 5 per cent and small commission, without attorney fees, or at 5½ per cent and give the privilege of prepayment $500 and upward, or at 6 per cent and give the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. Special inducements to parties who will reduce their present loans and refund them with us. Building loans on same terms. MOORE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY On choice real estate with privileges of prepayment. Prompt inspection. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN— We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. Tel. Main 5043. MODEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

NO COMMISSION—REAL ESTATE LOANS IN sums of $1,500 and upward at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; no attorney fee or charges. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN. Main floor, 88 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved city property. From 4 TO 6 PER CENT, according to amount and security. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates; also on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, furniture shops, etc.; you retain full possession and use of goods; ladies or gentlemen wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc.; $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing. 140 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED and loaned upon 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 24 La Salle-st. R. 618. Established 1873.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE. The BIG BUSINESS we do and class of people we deal with tells the story. J. A. BREWER & CO., Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Bldg., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6% int. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED. Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly. CHARLES HOUSE, 628 La Salle-st., Room 58.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

CAPITALIST TO TAKE SALARIED POSITION as financial agent of old corporation; will be adding its business. Address A C 915, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Washington-st., Room 1001, 95 Washington.

MANUFACTURERS AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS sold through Mining and Security Exchange, R. 10, 122 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 3— Private loans to salaried people.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY good collateral. 1504 Unity Building.

LOANS TO HONEST "SALARIED PEOPLE" AT ½ the usual rate. R. 16, 96 Washington-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY— DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901, [Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.]

You can borrow any amount you want on EASY TERMS AT LOWEST RATES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.

You can deal with me quickly and satisfactorily. It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish from $20 to $5,000, on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, stocks, bonds, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application and with no publicity; loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, each payment on account will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.

MAIN OFFICES OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 204 AND 217, West Side Branch office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Building, Room 12.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Hartford building, 140 DEARBORN-ST., Dearborn and Madison-sts. ROOM 76.

$10 UP LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, stocks, etc.; you retain full possession and use of goods; CHATTEL MORTGAGE PERMANENT; POSITIVELY NO PUBLICITY; LOANS WITHIN REASONABLE TIME; CALL OR WRITE, LOANS ON YOUR NOTE; also on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc.; you can pay the money back in small weekly or monthly payments, or just the interest. There will be no charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made to people living in Cook County business done quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to us and we will send confidential agent to call on you. Low rates, honest dealings. F. B. KNOWLTON, Manager.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS AND OTHER PROPER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING LOAN ELSEWHERE OR PAYING INDEPENDENCE OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY AND ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.

HOPKINS, 167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304. [CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.] ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE, 715 63D-ST. [OVER POSTOFFICE.]

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 504.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 110 W. 47th-st., Room 2, Stalle-st.

WEST SIDE OFFICE, 567 W. Madison-st., Room 2, Cor. Ogden-av.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

MONEY WITHOUT DELAY.

Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, without removal. Also school teachers and people in good standing, holding permanent positions, on their notes. Diamonds stored in safety vault and advances made. Customers are my best advertisement. My ability to know the honest man from the dishonest is the secret of my success. Apples and crabs don't go into the same barrel with me. Therefore, if you are honest you won't be classed with the dishonest, and your papers free by presenting this ad. to me. Deception never was justice to all, is the motto of S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle, Room 2 Otis Block. PLEASE CALL.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504, FIFTH FLOOR FORT DEARBORN BUILDING. 301 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD. AND 2215 COMMERCIAL-AV. ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOWEST RATES IN CHICAGO ON GOOD FURniture loans from $200 to $1,000. F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BIDS WANTED FOR BUILDING A BRICK house at Ravenswood. Plans, 11, 103 La Salle-st.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

TEN DOLLARS TAKES A $15 DUE BILL GOOD on the purchase of an Iroquois bicycle from one being unable to use

REVISION WILL BE LATE.

BOARD OF REVIEW SETS PERSONALTY DATE FAR IN SEPTEMBER.

Decides Also That in Passing on Real Estate Valuations Horizontal Increases or Reductions Will Be Made by Towns or School Districts—Wrangle Over Down-Town Estimates—Increases Made During the Day—Complaints in Former Years.

The announcement is made by the Board of Review that revision of personal property will not be completed until the latter days of September, though the law provides that the tax books shall go to the County Clerk on Sept. 7. Attorneys who are preparing to fight the collection of taxes imposed have seized on this point as another basis on which their contention against the present revenue system will be made.

The reviewing body has decided finally that in passing on real estate valuations horizontal increases or reductions will be made by towns or school districts, but ten citizens being summoned from each section of territory. In this event legal authorities promise further trouble, urging that individual claims of owners of realty should be heard.

County Will Fight Delay.

The statement of the board that books will not go to the County Clerk on time will render it impossible for the State Board of Equalization to act until late. President Upham, in behalf of the revisers, asserts that no request for delay will be filed with the State body, but that it will be forced to await the pleasure of the local assessing authorities. Extreme delay will be fought by the County board, as, with Cook County now practically without funds, it is hoped that warrants may be drawn on this year's tax valuation as soon as possible.

Squabble Over Realty Values.

The real estate books will be hindered further in leaving the hands of the Assessors by the fight over the valuations spread on West Town and down-town realty, which continues to grow warmer. Assessor Wolf has compiled figures showing that the tentative values on West Town property entered for the present year aggregate $27,775,930, as against $25,638,030 in 1898. With the decrease promised in the South Town, he demands that a proportionate reduction shall be made across the river, and the end of the wrangle is not yet in sight.

Revision of Personalty.

The Board of Review is hammering steadily away at personalty revision. Yesterday a gain of $300,000 was tacked on to the full valuation returns. Today prominent citizens of the North and South Sides have been called to explain why they should not contribute more liberally. Among those called is C. H. Matthiessen of the glucose trust, who is said to draw a larger annual salary than the President of the United States, the figures being in the neighborhood of $50,000. Robert T. Lincoln, Harry G. Selfridge, and E. L. Brewster are others on the list. The roster of more than 250 names includes the following:

Name.	Assessors' Valuation.	Name.	Assessors' Valuation.
E. Brewster..$100		M. W. Kirk.....	$ 200
Prentiss H. Head	2,000	M. F. Klus.....	18,005
Robt. T. Lincoln.	10,000	Falker & Stern.	26,150
H. G. Selfridge..	1,116	J. H. Gilbert....	2,000
C.H. Matthiessen	20,000	Powers & O'Brien.	
John B. Kirk....	4,540		No assm't
Judge Brewster..	1,000	P. J. Ryan.....	8,000
Adolph Moses..No assm't		Theo. Freeman..	15,945
S. Richardson..	50,000	Edward Murray.	21,562
Prentiss Lackner	10,720	John C. Dore....	10,220
Mrs. T. A. C. Ward	3,000	O. C. Schneider..	500
A. S. Eddy....No assm't		W. H. Holden..	10,000
P. Greenebaum..	1,000	Conrad Furst...	3,000
George E. Cole..	800		

Assessors Deny Omissions.

The Board of Review is asking questions because of the large number of names of taxable persons which its members assert the Assessors have omitted from the returns. Democratic leaders are firm in their statements that politics has been the cause of numerous omissions. This the Assessors deny, though admitting that mistakes allowed a number of citizens to escape, a case in point being when it was found that W. A. Bond's schedule had not been forwarded to the Revising board.

Increases by Reviewers.

The increases made by the reviewers involved the placing on the lists of 218 citizens at $500 each whose names had not been filed. Among the larger increases were the following:

Name.	Assessors' valuation.	Board of Review's valuation.
J. W. Stots.....	No assessment	$40,000
Nicholas Mann....	No assessment	25,000
T. W. Pierson.....	No assessment	2,500
C. R. Schinlan.....	No assessment	8,000
Charles T. Muller....	No assessment	1,800
C. A. Havens.....	No assessment	4,000
A. L. Sawyer.....	No assessment	1,500
L. Harding.....	No assessment	3,000
Pauline Busch.....	No assessment	3,000
John Hilbert.....	No assessment	3,000
Charles Sieber.....	No assessment	3,000

Among those who appeared before the board, either in person or through representatives, were John V. Farwell Jr., Victor F. Lawson, C. B. Farwell, R. Michaelis, and E. V. Rogers. Action taken in these cases will be announced today.

Expected Trade Increases.

President Upham holds to his position that enough will be added to the $60,990,750 assessed valuation of personalty entered by the Assessors to bring these figures to $100,000,000. Among the big trade organizations where increases are expected it is believed the figures on the McCormick Harvesting Machine company and the Deering Harvester company may go from the present amounts of $2,750,000 and $2,500,000 respectively to near the $10,000,000 mark. Business-men have objected, according to the Assessors, on being called before the Review board by trade divisions and asked to relate private matters before their competitors. President Upham replies with the statement that business-men have assured the Board of Review that this is the best method of arriving at just assessments. Work will begin on Saturday and the brewing interests may be summoned first.

Past Realty Reductions.

In support of their claims that figures for the present year should not be compared with the returns of 1898 the Assessors present tables showing the decreases authorized through appeal to the County Court on taxes levied last year on property bounded by Twelfth, State, and Twenty-second streets and the lake. In 134 complaints involving taxes aggregating $63,985 the reduction was $20,338, or 31.8 per cent. In the territory limited by Twenty-second, Thirty-first, and State streets and the lake 207 cases attacking tax amounting to $61,341 brought a decrease of $20,784, or 33.88 per cent. The following are cases in point:

Location.	Original tax.	Amount paid.	Amount reduced.
1603 Prairie avenue...	$ 933	$ 454	$ 48
1708-10 Prairie avenue..	2,028	1,358	670
1714-22 Prairie avenue..	1,157	674	482
1724-28 Prairie avenue..	987	709	278
1705 Michigan avenue..	462	247	215
2001 Michigan avenue..	1,460	1,168	292
2021 Michigan avenue..	675	345	330
2005 Prairie avenue....	616	310	306
1830 Calumet avenue....	501	400	100
1826-30 Calumet avenue..	1,013	720	293
2112-20 Calumet avenue..	1,900	1,023	877
2112-14 Prairie avenue..	1,428	857	571
2124-28 Prairie avenue..	1,497	920	577
1600 Prairie avenue.....	2,177	1,733	444

Specific Complaints Filed.

Formal complaints against realty assessments have been filed with the Assessors by the American Express company on warehouses and stables in Custom House court, Francis M. Barrett on property at 2233 Calumet avenue, the Western Theological Seminary on the building at the southeast corner of Clark and South Water streets, and John H. Wrenn on the property at 2917 Prairie avenue. On behalf of A. S. Trude Frank Kane complains on the valuations placed on the Trude Building, Wabash avenue and Randolph street, and the properties at 38 Randolph and 48-50 South Water street.

Deficit vs. Bonds.

The belief that tax returns may show a deficit has caused municipal authorities to give attention to the problem of a possible issue of bonds. Should this step be imperative a special session of the State Legislature will be necessary. That an increase in this rate must be secured is asserted by Commissioner McGann, Corporation Counsel Walker, and others.

Comparisons of Values.

The following table shows how Chicago compares with other cities in the matter of assessable property, of bonded indebtedness, and in the tax rate on $1,000 of assessed values, the Chicago tax rate being really higher than quoted, as the bankers' figures on one-fifth instead of one-tenth of the full valuation:

City.	Net bonded indebtedness, 1898.	Assessed valuation, 1898.	Tax on $1,000
Chicago	$ 15,104,636	$ 220,904,447	$35.24
New York.....	129,836,388	2,385,490,372	20.10
Boston.....	55,584,172	1,086,063,094	13.60
Philadelphia....	37,380,062	994,516,083	15.50
Baltimore	20,838,434	359,960,871	21.57
Cincinnati	25,169,532	196,141,670	25.30
San Francisco.	6,398,015	252,344,061	16.06
Detroit	3,669,996	207,636,890	15.96
Buffalo	15,008,279	245,674,630	18.04
Brooklyn	14,576,398	608,796,463	28.31

Revision in Lake County.

Waukegan, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Lake County Board of Review is now revising the new assessment. Much new personal property has been added to that already listed. The bulk of this has been found at Lake Forest, where the assessments of numerous wealthy persons have been increased from $5,000 to $25,000 each, thus adding several hundred thousand dollars to the list.

DIES FROM A MAD DOG'S BITE.

Henry Smith Expires from Hydrophobia at the County Hospital—Police Accused of Refusing Aid.

Henry Smith, 61 Whiting street, died at the County Hospital yesterday of hydrophobia. Theodore Weise, whose office is in the New York Life Building, insists that on Tuesday, when he requested assistance from the police to have his friend removed to the County Hospital, he was denied aid of any kind, and told to take his friend on the street car. The police officials deny this and say they did not refuse to give the sick man assistance.

Weise says that Smith, who was an old friend, came into his office at noon on Tuesday, insisted that he had hydrophobia, and begged for aid. Presently he became incoherent in his talk, his eyes became bloodshot, and symptoms of the disease were manifest. At last he began to rave in a delirium. Weise, with the assistance of others, kept Smith under control in his office till he became more quiet, then went for assistance.

He says he called at the Central Police Station and asked to have Smith removed to the County Hospital, telling the officers in charge that the patient had hydrophobia and was in need of medical attendance at once. He declares he was refused assistance by the police, who told him to take the street car to the hospital, which he did. On the car, he says, the queer actions and shouting of the sufferer frightened several women and they left the car.

At the County Hospital, after a delay of half an hour, Smith was placed on a cot, and the next morning died.

Henry Smith was 50 years old and was employed for a number of years as shipping clerk for a South Water street commission firm. On June 24 he was bitten in the face by a Newfoundland dog when walking in Wells street. The wound was cauterized and healed, but Smith always was afraid of the outcome and frequently told his friends he was going to have hydrophobia.

When Smith broke into Weise's office he gave the latter his deeds to property in Melrose Park and a life insurance policy of $1,500 to keep for him.

Officials of the County Hospital during the day reported to the Maxwell street police that James E. James, 440 South Desplaines street, had died at that institution from supposed hydrophobia. The Coroner was notified and sent a deputy to the county morgue to hold an inquest. James, however, was found in a ward and improving in health. The hospital officials were unable to explain how the report of his death came to be sent to the police.

CLEW TO GEBHARDT BLUCHER.

T. H. Smith of Bloomington Recalls Such a Man as a Soldier in the Civil War.

T. H. Smith of Bloomington, Ill., believes that he has a clew to the whereabouts of Gebhardt Blucher, grand-nephew of the famous Blucher of Napoleon's time, who is being searched for by German authorities in order that he may be paid his share of a Prussian estate valued at $200,000. Blucher is supposed to have served in the civil war as a member of the federal army.

Mr. Smith, in a letter to THE TRIBUNE, states that in the winter of 1864 he was stationed at Vienna, Va., as a member of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. One Sunday, while strolling about the camp, he saw a soldier making a sketch of some old earthworks. The two struck up a conversation, and the soldier told him he had formerly been a Lieutenant in the Prussian army, and that he was a grand-nephew of the famous General Blucher. He had recently been stationed in Egypt, he said, but had obtained a two years' leave, come to Washington, and offered his services to the Secretary of War, and had been assigned to the Second District Regiment as sergeant. He was disappointed at not getting a higher rank. He said he had been in the American service two months, according to Mr. Smith.

He was about 24 years old, as near as Mr. Smith can remember, about six feet tall, and spoke English well. Mr. Smith writes that he met the man several times after that, but can recollect nothing further regarding him.

Against Low Sunday Fares.

Berwyn is anxious for a five-cent street car fare to Chicago, and a lengthy petition is being circulated to be presented to the Chicago Consolidated Traction company. In it is the novel request that the five-cent fare be granted only on week days and that the present 10-cent rate be maintained on Sundays, because of the Sunday visitors who pass through Berwyn to Lyons.

Depressed Housekeepers.

These hot, midsummer days are especially depressing to the housekeeper, who does not know that the Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit frees her from the necessity of keeping a hot fire for the preparation of meals. The biscuits are already cooked and available for serving in a multitude of ways.

BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN'S BADGER AND SHIELD.

The bronze badger, emblem of the State, and which is to be mounted on the battleship Wisconsin, was cast in this city yesterday. The casting, which took place at the plant of the American Bronze Foundry company at Grand Crossing, was witnessed by a delegation of Milwaukee citizens. The badger, which is in a crouching attitude, will surmount the bronze shield containing the coat-of-arms of Wisconsin. The entire weight of the casting will be 1,200 pounds. It is made from captured Spanish cannon after a design by Paul Kupper. The figure and shield will be mounted either on the prow or forward turret of the Wisconsin.

ALLEGED SMOKERS ARE FINED.

Penalties Imposed Upon Six by Justice Gibbons—Many New Cases Are Docketed.

More than thirty cases were docketed in Justice Gibbons' court yesterday against the owners of chimneys that emit great volumes of smoke. Fines were imposed as follows in six cases:

McGuire Manufacturing company, 126 North Sangamon street, $5.
C. C. Helsen, 356 Dearborn street, $50.
Warren Springer, 140-146 Monroe street, $5.
Glucose Sugar Refining company, Stewart avenue and Taylor street, $50.
Unity Light and Power company, 129 La Salle street, $50.
National boiler works, 56-60 Fulton street, $50.

The following cases were continued until Aug. 23:

Kelly Bros.' Co., 1058 Belmont avenue.
J. Irving Pearce, Sherman House, Clark and Randolph streets.
Bradley, Breeman & Co., 83 Dearborn street.
Monarch Cycle Manufacturing company, 42 North Halsted street.
Agar Bros., 190 Fulton street.
Plaza Hotel, Clark street and North avenue.

Among the new suits brought by the Smoke Inspector were five against the Illinois Central railroad company and two against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad company. The other new cases brought against violators of the smoke ordinance were:

Case & Martin, Wood and Walnut streets.
Illinois Central Railroad Elevator "A."
Glucose Sugar Refining company.
E. F. Getchell, 167 Plymouth place.
Commonwealth Electric Light company.
F. S. Hanson, 144 West Lake street.
Chicago Union Traction company.
Paepke-Leicht Lumber company.
Manierre-Yoe Syrup company.
National Tube works.
The Hub.
Chicago Heat, Light and Power company.
Fulton Market company.
Adam Reinhart.
McVicker's Theater.
Gregory Central Station company.
Western Cold Storage company.
Phoenix Dye works.
Crescent Linseed Oil company.
Star Building, 356 Dearborn street.
Monarch Refrigerating company.
Robert Law Building, 126 Market street.
Kelly Brothers, Belmont avenue and Herndon street.
National Boiler works, 56 Fulton street.

Smoke Inspector Schubert, accompanied by Attorney George Kriete of the Department of Health, made a trip on an engine of the Rock Island railroad company as far as Blue Island to witness the manner in which the engine gave out smoke. Mr. Schubert said if a better quality of coal was used by that company the engines would emit less smoke. He said the good effect of the work he has been doing lately is becoming noticeable. The reason for it he attributed to the fining of offenders. In several cases the amount of the fines was $50, which is the largest fine permitted under the city ordinance for such offenses.

"The number of complaints of smoky chimneys is not so great as it was," said Inspector Schubert. "The owners of these chimneys are beginning to see that it is not necessary to make so much smoke and when they know the consequences they will be more careful."

TAX ON PULLMAN ESTATE PAID.

Executors Give Check for $158,282 to the County Under the Illinois Inheritance Law.

A check for $158,282, signed by Norman B. Ream and Robert T. Lincoln, as executors of the estate of George M. Pullman, was paid into the County Court yesterday to cancel the lien against the estate under the inheritance tax law. This is the largest payment ever made under the Illinois inheritance tax law. The next largest was that in the estate of A. A. Munger, amounting to about $63,000.

A strong legal fight was made against the tax by the heirs, represented by the law firms of Isham, Lincoln & Beale and Runnells & Burry. County Attorney Robert S. Iles defended the law, which promised to be a source of large revenue for the State. Judge Carter, after having the matter under advisement for several weeks, upheld the law and ordered the payment of the taxes.

About the same time as the finding in the Pullman case the court made a like finding in the matter of the estate of Albert M. Billings, the tax in that estate being fixed at about $62,000. The heirs of Mr. Pullman and those of Mr. Billings announced that they would appeal from the decision of the court, but the counsel for the Pullman heirs afterwards decided to pay the tax.

Attorney John W. Houston, representing Judge Carter, said in regard to the payment of the tax: "Those interested in smaller estates I have no doubt will profit by the example set by the heirs in this estate and pay their taxes."

The check for $158,282, it is said, includes several thousand dollars of "deferred" taxes, which are not yet collectable or enforceable under the law, and the estate is now clear as far as the taxes against it are concerned. The check was turned over to Samuel B. Raymond, County Treasurer, who, according to the wording of the law, receives 2 per cent of the tax as his fee in the collection. The entire Pullman estate taxable under the Illinois law amounted to $8,182,000. Of this $2,608,640 is the widow's dower. According to the law $20,000 of the dower was exempt from taxation.

REDUCED RATES SOUTH.

$15.00 to Jackson, Miss., and Return.

On Aug. 22 the Illinois Central will sell tickets Chicago to Jackson, Miss., and return, at $15, good to return until Sept. 4. Particulars at City Ticket office, 99 Adams street. 'Phone Main 60.

BLOW FOR "ZION" CURE.

MRS. BRATZ, DISCIPLE OF DR. DOWIE, FINED $100 AND COSTS.

Penalty Is for Practicing Medicine Without a License—She Had Treated Mrs. Flanders, Who Died—Belief That the Decision, if Sustained on the Appeal, Will Be the End of "Faith Healing" in This Community—Justice Everett's Ruling.

Mrs. Henrikka Bratz, faith healer, was fined $100 and costs in Justice Everett's court yesterday for practicing medicine without a license. She was the nominal defendant, but the center of interest to the spectators and the one whom the decision affects even to a greater degree was Dr. John Alexander Dowie. If Justice Everett's opinion is sustained in the higher court the leader of the Zion movement, lawyers say, no longer can cure by "the laying on of hands." An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court. John Stearns signed the $250 bonds.

Dr. Dowie came to the courtroom dressed in black broadcloth and surrounded by a bodyguard of four men, who watched his every movement and closely inspected those who approached him. He coached Samuel W. Packard, attorney for the defense, in the cross-examinations and then left the room without waiting to hear the remarks of Attorney John A. Barnes, who represented the State Board of Health. Mrs. Bratz sat near him, but was almost forgotten except in the formalities of the court. Dr. Dowie read the morning papers through his gold rimmed eyeglasses and commanded the attention of all.

Deference to Their Leader.

For some reason Dr. Dowie did not wait to hear the sentence pronounced that meant much more to him than to the nominal defendant, but left with two of his guards—the tallest and broadest of the four—while the other two remained to guard Mrs. Bratz. All through the trial he was treated with the utmost deference by those of his own people about him. Edward Flanders, whose wife died after Mrs. Bratz's treatment, glowered at Dowie and his following.

From the dignity with which Dr. Dowie accomplished his mere attendance at the hearing, he seemed to realize that it was vital to his interests.

The most important part of the testimony was the admission by Attorney Packard that Mrs. Bratz had performed the ordinary duties of a physician in the case. This was the point on which Attorney Barnes of the State Board of Health was making his fight and was regarded as a technical admission of guilt.

Points for the Defense.

The defense introduced no witnesses, but asked that the case be dismissed on four grounds, including that Mrs. Bratz did not act as a physician, that the law forbade any interference with those who believed in the efficacy of faith cures, and that neither the State nor the nation had any right to interfere with the practice of any religion.

These grounds, on which the leader and members of the Christian Catholic Church based their defense, were admittedly points which a justice court cannot decide and which must be carried higher.

Gist of the Decision.

In his decision Justice Everett said:

There is no question as to the right of every man to have and to hold his own religious belief and no question as to the right of a man to call upon whomsoever he sees fit to treat him during sickness, no matter what school of medicine or school of treatment the person called upon belongs.

There is of no question but that a man can call in a person to treat him who resorts to spiritual or mental means to cause him to recover his health. But the law does say that, where a person resorts to the use of medicine, because the use of drugs is dangerous, the person shall have a license to practice. There is no question but that the members of this faith can treat within the meaning of the faith as long as the faith does not overlap the law.

If Mrs. Bratz treated Mrs. Flanders by mental or spiritual means without the use of drugs or material remedies she is innocent. The whole case simmers down to this point: Even if a person does not use drugs or material remedies and does not limit himself or herself to spiritual or mental means they are, in my opinion, clearly liable. When the defendant resorted to physical means of any kind by putting her hands on the decedent then she is liable under the law.

The line must be drawn sharply and right at the spiritual end and stop there. In this case the defendant fell back upon her experience and not upon her faith and resorted to physical means. I have nothing against the followers of the faith of Zion. I have noticed in the whole course of history that when the civil courts endeavor to disparage the tenets of any religious faith the courts have been worsted.

I believe Pontius Pilate was the first to make such an attempt. I do not desire to emulate him, although in this matter I do not intimate that I have the same object before me. The defendant is fined $100 and costs.

There had been murmurs of approval or condemnation from one side or the other all through the trial, but on the rendering of the decision Dr. Dowie's followers were bitter in their condemnation of the ruling.

Story of Edward Flanders.

Edward Flanders, the husband of the woman Mrs. Bratz treated, was the first witness. He told how his wife became ill and at her command he had gone for Mrs. Bratz. He had agreed to pay her from $5 to $8 for her services. He said that she staid at the house and prayed, but that she attempted also to relieve his wife's sufferings by manual treatments. He had become displeased and Mrs. Bratz told him she did not want him about. Another woman and "Elder" Holmes also had come from the Dowie establishment. Shortly after his wife was seized with chills, he said, and became so ill that he had brought Dr. H. D. Peterson. She was then taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where she died shortly after. The witness indignantly denied having any "faith" himself.

Other Evidence Heard.

Dr. Peterson testified that some one had performed the duties of a physician in a bungling way.

Mrs. Kittie Knabbe, a neighbor, testified that Mrs. Bratz had performed the duties of a physician.

As Attorney Packard finished his address to the court, Dr. Dowie clasped his hand and said:

"I want to congratulate you. The Lord is at your side."

He then spoke for a moment to Attorney Barnes, who stood at the bar ready to begin his summing up of the case, and left the room. Attorney Barnes summed up the evidence and asked for a conviction.

Attorney Stevens Outlines Case.

Attorney J. W. Stevens, on whom Dowie made an attack in Sunday's meeting, was in the room. He says he was approached by half a dozen persons at the end of the trial, who offered him their services as witnesses in his case against Dowie for slander and criminal libel. He has arranged to pool his case with that of Flanders, who was attacked at the same time, and declares that when he has finished it will be impossible for Dowie to remain in the city.

THREE MEN SHOT IN A FIGHT.

Henry Lancaster Seriously Wounded and His Brother and Policeman Gordon Slightly Hurt.

Policeman James Gordon of Lake Forest attempted to arrest Henry Lancaster at Everett, near Lake Forest, yesterday on a charge of assault preferred by Henrich Enmark, who had been in Lancaster's employ. John Lancaster, Henry's brother, told the officer to go away and a fight ensued. Gordon knocked his antagonist down, then Henry Lancaster shot at Gordon, the bullet striking the officer's head near the temple and glancing off. Gordon fell and the two brothers jumped on him and began beating him. Gordon fired his revolver, the ball passing through John's leg and penetrating Henry's right side. The officer then put Henry in a wagon and drove to the Lake Forest Hospital, where both were treated. Henry Lancaster's condition is serious.

Alleged Abductor Critically Ill.

Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Roy Jones, the alleged abductor of Miss Nellie Berger, who was brought here from Peru last week for safekeeping, is critically ill of typhoid fever and cannot be returned to Peru for preliminary examination tomorrow, Sheriff Harness, who visited the Berger neighborhood, in Miami County, yesterday, reports that mob spirit still prevails.

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These new Autumn Suits are exceptionally good at the price— $25

Similar Suits in extra quality of Oxford Cheviot, at $27.50

Sizes 34 to 40 in these Suits are now in stock; sizes 42 and 44 are en route and we will take orders for them.

styles for autumn. Not merely sample substantial stock from which to pick and talent in America. (3rd floor, State St.)

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Rainy-day Skirts of dark gray and blue-mixed homespuns; habit back—$7.50.

Rainy-day Skirts of medium weight, double-faced material in brown and light gray and Oxford; tailor-stitched, habit back—$10.

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Rainy-day Skirts of Oxford Cheviot, lined with black taffeta silk and cloth-faced; tailor-stitched around bottom and up side—$15.

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Women's White Shirt Waists of Lawn, Pique, and Linen—handsomely trimmed and embroidered; many styles—all dainty garments *of superior workmanship*, all WORTH FULLY TWICE our clearance prices—

White Shirt Waists at 75c, 95c, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50

Imported Colored Madras Shirt Waists that were $3.25, $2.95 and $2.25—now $1.50.

French Dressing Sacques of figured Batiste, were $1.95—now $1.50.

Colored Dimity and Percale Shirt Waists that were $1.65 and $1.50—now 50c. On sale in Main and Basement depts.

BASEMENT: Colored Shirt Waists that were 50c—at 25c.

COMMANDMENT IS UNCHANGED.

Baron Schlippenbach Says the Story of the Introduction of the Emperor's Name Is Absurd.

Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian Consul at Chicago, declares the Russian fifth commandment has not been changed to read: "Honor thy father and thy mother, the Emperor and his officials, that their days may be long in the land." He declared that none would dare to alter the Russian orthodox creed in any particular, as apart from the religious significance of such a step, he would by such action become the laughing-stock of the world.

"It is a newspaper story, nothing more," he said.

A Russian resident of Chicago said that the story might be a distorted account of a circular sent out a short time ago by a Prince of the church, exhorting all orthodox Russians to do their utmost towards propagating their faith to the exclusion of all others, and the Greek one in particular.

Norwegian Singers Elect Officers.

Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—At a business meeting of the United Norwegian Lutheran Singers today, officers were elected as follows: President, the Rev. S. P. Thorkveen, St. James; Vice President, A. Anderson, Eau Claire; Secretary, Professor O. Lodensgnard, Madison, Minn.; Treasurer, Professor O. Glaoe, Minneapolis.

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TO MEN who are old at fifty; to men who lose ambition, and feel played out at forty-five; to all men who notice the absence of that fire, that vim, that light-hearted enthusiasm which is the outcropping of animal vitality; to such as you "Electricity is life." It is the inspiration, the spirit, the foundation of manly vigor.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S METHOD

I have heard men of eighty, after using my treatment for sixty days, remark: "I feel as I did at forty! I feel like a young colt." And they did. Electricity can not reduce your years, but it can renew the warm blood in your veins, put springs in your legs and a sparkle in your eye. It can give you a light heart and strong nerves, when you use it my way.

Do you want to feel younger? Call and see my appliance, or send for free booklet.

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